

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, 13th August 1954.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past two of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

(Starred question postponed from the list for 12th August 1954.)

List of orphanages started under the management of religious institutions.

* 86 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Registration, Endowments and Transport, be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(i) a list of orphanages started under the management of religious institutions during the current year; and

(ii) the amounts contributed by the religious institutions towards their maintenance as well as capital expenditure; and to state—

(a) whether the amounts contributed towards orphanages are surplus funds or appropriation of endowments or funds of defunct religious institutions, and whether proceedings are taken as contemplated in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act in all such cases; and

(b) whether the Deputy Commissioner, Tanjore, has issued any circular to all religious institutions to contribute towards orphanages cutting the expenditure of festivals, etc., and if so, what steps the Government have taken on such circular and whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the circular?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—(i) & (ii) A list* containing the names of orphanages started from the funds of religious institutions during the year 1953, and particulars about the amount contributed by the religious institutions towards the maintenance and capital expenditure is placed on the table of the House.

(a) The amounts contributed are surplus in the incomes and not appropriation of endowments or funds of defunct religious institutions. In all such cases the procedure prescribed in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, for utilization of surplus funds has been followed except in the case of Madras Orphanage which was sanctioned by an administrative order towards expenditure for construction of building to house the orphanage.

[13th August 1954]

(b) The Deputy Commissioner, Tanjore (now at Tiruchirappalli) did not issue any such instructions and the latter part of the question therefore does not arise."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" May I know the amount provided for every orphanage? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" It depends upon the nature of the institution."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I know whether the usual Government subsidy is paid for the maintenance of these temple orphanages? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" A separate question may be put."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Am I to understand that the different orphanages in this State get different amounts or is there a fixed amount for every orphanage? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" There is no discrimination but it all depends upon the number of students who are there."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" May I know how much is paid per head? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" That I cannot say now."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" What is the earliest age when these orphans are admitted particularly in the temple orphanages and the age at which they will have to leave the orphanage? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Notice, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Is there any definite scheme drawn up for running these temple orphanages? Has the Education Department been consulted as to the syllabus, etc., to be followed in these orphanages? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The scheme is under the consideration of the Government."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that the amounts given to these orphanages on the basis of the number of orphans had been sanctioned some five or ten years ago? Now that the cost of living has increased very considerably, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to increase the grant to these orphanages? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" If the hon. Member mentions to me any particular case, I will look into the matter and see what can be done."

13th August 1954]

Supply of Annual Report of the Madras Public Service Commission for 1952-53.

* 92 Q.—SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for sending a copy of the Annual Report for 1952-53 of the Madras Public Service Commission which was placed on the table of the House on 11th January 1954 to the Consul for the United States of America, Madras, and the Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division of the Library of the Congress, Washington 25 D.C.;

(b) the date of despatch to the abovesaid two parties of the said report; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of Annual Reports, a copy of which is sent to the Consul for United States of America, Madras?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) A copy of the annual report of the Madras Public Service Commission for 1952-53 was sent to the Consul for United States of America at Madras in compliance with his request to this Government in 1943 for a supply of the annual reports of the Commission every year. In 1952, the Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division of the Library of the Congress made a similar request and he is also being supplied with a copy of the report since that year. The supply is thus made in compliance with their requests.

“(b) Copies were despatched to them as also to all other addressees, on 9th January 1954.”

“(c) A list^a is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“Is it at the request of the United States Consul that the copies of the annual report are sent?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Yes, Sir, I have already stated that it was at their request that the copies were sent.”

Purchase of copyright of Tamil Shorthand Book, written by Sri T. S. Sreenivasa Rao.

* 93 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to purchase the copyright of Tamil Shorthand Book, written by Sri T. S. Sreenivasa Rao;

(b) the rules governing the method of recruitment of Short-hand-writers;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start a training school for stenographers in Tamil;

[13th August 1954]

(d) the number of Shorthand-writers in Tamil in Government service and of those how many are in the districts; and

(e) the number of Tamil typewriters purchased for use in Tiruchirappalli district and the number of Tamil typists appointed for the purpose there?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) The posts of steno-typists (shorthand-writers) are borne on the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Judicial Ministerial Service, Madras Secretariat Service and Madras High Court Service. For appointment as a steno-typist in the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and Madras Secretariat Service, a candidate should possess the minimum general educational qualification. He should hold the B.A. or B.Sc. or the B.Com. degree of a University in the Indian Union for appointment as a steno-typist in the Madras High Court Service. In addition to this, he must have passed (1) the Government Technical Examination in Typewriting by the Higher Grade and (2) the Government Technical Examination in Shorthand by the Higher Grade. If, however, candidates who have passed the examination in Typewriting or Shorthand by the Higher Grade are not available, those who have passed the examination by the Lower Grade may be appointed. The candidate should also possess an adequate knowledge of the language or one of the languages of the district in which he is appointed.

Steno-typists are appointed by direct recruitment or by transfer in the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Secretariat Service and Madras High Court Service. They are appointed by promotion or direct recruitment or transfer in the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service. In respect of the posts of steno-typists in the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and Madras Secretariat Service, the Madras Public Service Commission draws up separately for the different services lists of approved candidates on the results of a competitive examination comprising a written test. The approved list is prepared taking into consideration the approximate number of vacancies anticipated to arise during the year.

“(c) The answer is in the negative.

“(d) Nineteen shorthand-writers and four shorthand reporters in Tamil are employed under this Government. Out of these, eighteen shorthand-writers in Tamil are employed in the districts.

“(e) One Tamil typewriter was purchased for use in Tiruchirappalli district. In addition to this, another Tamil typewriter purchased by the defunct Pudukkottai Darbar has been drafted to the Tiruchirappalli Collectorate. Two Tamil typists have been appointed in that district.”

13th August 1954]

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான்கைந்து ஆண்டுகளாகவே திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டத்தில் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டும் கூட ஒரே ஒரு தமிழ் டைப்ரைட்டர் தான் வாங்கியிருப்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது போதுமா ? இன்னும் ஏன் அதிகமாக தமிழ் டைப்ரைட்டர்கள் வாங்கக் கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன் ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ As I have already stated there are now two typewriters and if more typewriters are necessary, there would be no difficulty in supplying them.”

Representation of deaths due to several causes in the reports of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee and of the Director of Public Health.

*** 94 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the blockgraph giving deaths due to several causes in the report of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee represents the statistics furnished by the Director of Public Health in his annual reports?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Number of registered lodging houses in the City of Madras.

*** 95 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of registered lodging houses in the City of Madras at present;

(b) whether any cases of brothel being conducted in the lodging houses have been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases detected during the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) 149 Sir.

“ (b) No, Sir.

“ (c) Does not arise ”

Resolution passed by the Board of Public Health.

*** 96 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Board of Public Health passed a resolution that the conservancy tools and plant should be standardized; if so, when the resolution was passed; and

(b) whether the resolution of the Board has been implemented; if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House the decisions arrived at; and if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

[13th August 1954]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to pin the responsibility on the appropriate expert advisers and see that the tools and plants are standardized? ”

(The hon. Member was reading the supplementary question.)

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I would like the hon. Member to know that supplementary questions are not to be read.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Cannot the hon. Member have notes? ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ But he was reading it.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ Sir, I was reading from the notes.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Director of Medical Services is considering the question of getting the standardized equipments manufactured at the Madurai and Coimbatore Municipal workshops.”

Construction of dhobikhanas in Saidapet and Chetput.

* 97 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether any representation has been received recently by the Government from the Tamil Nad Washermen Federation for the construction of dhobikhanas in Saidapet and Chetput; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No, Sir.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ Dhobis who generally wash clothes in river beds are subject to many hardships. To-day it has been reported in the ‘ *Dinamani* ’ that a dhobi was washed away by the recent Coleroon floods. May I know, Sir, whether the Government will give serious consideration to construct dhobikhanas in all the towns? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The construction of dhobikhanas is the responsibility of the municipality concerned. In the City it is the responsibility of the Madras Corporation. The Corporation has provided dhobikhanas in several places.”

Creation of the post of a Dean for the Madras General Hospital and for the Stanley Hospital, Madras.

* 98 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for the creation of the post of a Dean for the Madras General Hospital and for the Stanley Hospital, Madras;

(b) when a Dean was appointed to each of the aforesaid hospitals; and

(c) whether the Deans in each of the aforesaid hospitals are asked by the Government to perform clinical duties also in their respective hospitals; if so, from what date?

13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Posts of Deans have been created in the Government General Hospital, and the Stanley Hospital, Madras, which are attached to Medical Colleges, for performing the administrative, executive and supervisory work in the hospitals and the attached Medical Colleges. This has been done in accordance with the recommendation of the Medical Education Committee of the Madras Medical and Public Health Conference, 1947.

“(b) Deans were appointed in the Government General Hospital and in the Stanley Hospital with effect from the 23rd January 1950 and the 24th September 1952, respectively.

“(c) Only the Dean of the Government General Hospital has been allowed to do clinical work in the capacity of a consultant in the seventh Medical Unit which is under the charge of the Medical Registrar and to exercise supervisory control for purpose of administration of this Unit, from 21st March 1954.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“Sir, have these posts of Deans been sanctioned temporarily and, if so, for what period?”

2-40
p.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Sir, they have been sanctioned according to the recommendations of the Medical Education Committee of the Madras Medical and Public Health Conference, 1947.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN:—“Sir, may I know the period for which these posts have been sanctioned and the salary attached to them?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Sir, they have been sanctioned for a period of one year and the salary is from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN:—“Sir, has not the purpose for which the Deanship was created been defeated by allowing the Dean of the Government General Hospital to do clinical work in the capacity of a consultant in the Seventh Medical Unit.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Sir, the Dean is going to the Seventh Medical Unit only occasionally, that is, once a week or so and that for purposes of guiding and advising the Medical Registrar who is in charge of this Unit.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN:—“Sir”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“Order, order. This question is finished.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN:—“Sir, I feel very strongly on this matter and I request a half-hour debate on the question of the appointment of Deans.”

[13th August 1954]

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have got a large number of starred questions on the agenda. Besides, the sanctioning of a half-hour debate is at my discretion and I am not allowing the hon. Member's request.”

Amendment to the relevant sections of the Public Health Act, 1939.

* 99 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to amend the relevant sections of the Public Health Act, 1939, in respect of the following: setting up of two independent bodies—(i) one for the consideration of Public Health policies and (ii) for the consideration of purely technical and scientific subjects?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No, Sir.”

Lending the services of the Officers and Inspectors of the Co-operative Department.

* 100 Q.—SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Officers and Inspectors from the Co-operative Department whose services have been lent to non-governmental organizations working on co-operative lines;

(b) whether it is a fact that 25 per cent of their basic salary is given as additional salary to those whose services are lent;

(c) whether it is a fact that some societies have been threatened with supersession if departmental Secretaries are not provided for;

(d) whether it is a fact that some societies which failed to provide for departmental Secretaries, have been actually superseded; and

(e) whether the Government have any proposal to discontinue the practice of granting additional remuneration to officers whose services are lent to societies?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) As on 1st April 1954—

Deputy Registrars—16.

Co-operative Sub-Registrars—49.

Senior Inspectors—108.

Junior Inspectors—9.

“ (b) Yes, Sir.

“ (c) to (e) No, Sir.”

SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR :—“ Sir, what is the basis on which this additional remuneration is given?”

13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, officers of the Co-operative department when their services are lent usually receive a deputation allowance equal to 25 per cent of their grade pay.”

Publication of the Public Health Bulletin by the Director of Public Health.

* 101 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have permitted the Director of Public Health to publish “ Public Health Bulletin ”; and if so, the purpose for which sanction was given for the publication of the bulletin;

(b) when the first issue of the bulletin was published and how many issues thereafter have come out;

(c) the cost involved in publishing the bulletins so far;

(d) if the publication of the bulletin had since been suspended, what the reasons therefor are; and

(e) what procedure is in force to keep the officers and subordinates of the department up to date in their technical knowledge?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) The Government permitted the Director of Public Health in 1949 to publish the Public Health Bulletin. The purpose was to keep the officers of the department informed of the technical matters relating to Public Health and the development of knowledge and its application in the field of Public Health from time to time.

“ (b) The first issue was published in July 1949. Two more issues for August and September 1949 came out.

“ (c) Rs. 450.

“ (d) The publication was stopped owing to the difficulty in getting a continuous flow of contributions of quality from the officers of the department who were busily engaged with their onerous routine work and the difficulty in getting the editing, proof-reading and printing of the bulletins done without additional assistance.

“ (e) Items of topical interest to the department and departmental information of outstanding importance are printed from time to time and distributed to all officers. The question of reviving the publication of the Health Bulletin is also under consideration.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Sir, in view of the valuable information contained in these bulletins, will the Government consider it desirable to make it part of the duty of the officers that they should contribute articles of an informative value?”

[13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir. Proposals have been received from the Director of Public Health for the revival of the publication of the Public Health Bulletin which was discontinued since 1948. The Government will soon give sanction for the publication of this bulletin."

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Sir, instead of making the Director of Public Health responsible for the publication of the bulletin, would it not be better to have a separate editor with a separate office for this purpose? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, it will be done, if it is found necessary."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, is there any idea to suspend the publication of the bulletin soon after it is published? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, there is no such idea."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Sir, will the Government consider the question of publishing this bulletin in the regional languages also so that the information may be made available for the rural population as well? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, the idea of the publication of this bulletin is to supply useful information to the Health Officers, Health Inspectors and the Sanitary Inspectors."

Report submitted by the Hotel Sanitation Committee.

* 102 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Hotel Sanitation Committee submitted its report and, if so, when; and

(b) the action taken by the Government on the report?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) Yes, Sir, In September 1951.

" (b) The Government examined the recommendations of the Hotel Sanitation Committee with reference to the suggestions and comments offered by local bodies, prominent citizens and newspapers and in consultation with the Director of Public Health and other heads of departments concerned. The orders passed on the various paragraphs of the Committee's Report are contained in G.O. No. 1000, Health, dated 19th March 1953, copies of which have been communicated to all members of the Legislature."

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Sir, may I know how many of the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and how many have not been accepted? "

13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the main recommendations of the Committee are—

(i) The catering establishments should be licensed under the Madras Public Health Act.

(ii) Model restaurants in each town should be built by municipal councils and farmed out to catering establishments.

(iii) Constitution of permanent standing committees has been recommended for—

(a) evolving designs of model restaurants, standards of accommodation, equipment, lighting, ventilation—in particular the layout of kitchens, and the designing of suitable cooking ranges and sterilizing and dish-washing equipment;

(b) working out desirable standards for appraisal of the sterilization of equipment and utensils by bacteriological examination; and

(c) suggesting bacteriological standards for certain foods, like ice-creams, ice-cream salads, etc.

(iv) The licensing of catering establishment employing ten or more employees per day should be primarily the responsibility of local authorities, with a view to safeguard public health.

(v) Scale of licence fees should be based on gross sales.

(vi) For education of the food-handlers and the management in the hygienic upkeep of catering establishments, a course of training has been suggested.

(vii) A recommendation is made for inauguration of ‘ Information Centres ’ by municipal councils and City Corporation in association with the catering trade.

The Government have examined these recommendations and suggested necessary steps for implementing them.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that the restaurants are as insanitary as they were before the publication of the Report of the Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, I think the sanitation has improved a little.”

Appointment of additional special staff to the headquarters hospitals in all the districts as a measure of relief to the District Medical Officers.

* 103 Q.—SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the volume of routine and correspondence work has recently increased preventing

[13th August 1954]

the District Medical Officers from giving sufficient attention to the main work of attending to the patients and the efficient running of the hospitals; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to appoint additional special staff to the headquarters hospital in all the districts for attending to the said work and to assist the District Medical Officers in their general supervision work?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) & (b) No, Sir.”

Number of nurses trained during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54.

* 104 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of nurses who have been trained during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54; and

(b) the number of trained nurses who have been appointed during that period?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) 1952	161
1953	226
1954 (up to the end of June 1954)	100
“(b) 1952	58
1953	137
1954 (up to the end of June 1954)	76”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“Sir, will the Government see that the further training of nurses is stopped till all the trained nurses are appointed?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, from time to time, additional posts of nurses are being sanctioned.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“Sir, how many of these are male nurses?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Men nurses form only a small proportion.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“Sir, if these trained nurses remain without employment, will they not be troubling the Hon. Minister with their deputations?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, they will be troubling the Ministers as well as the hon. Members also.”

Veto by the Health Minister of the resolutions of the Public Health Board.

* 105 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there are any instances in which he as the Minister has vetoed the resolutions of the Board of Public Health passed under his chairmanship?

13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Government give due consideration to the resolutions of the Public Health Board and take such action as is possible. Thus there is no question of veto by the Health Minister of any resolution of the Public Health Board.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know what are the functions of the Public Health Board and whether the Government are expected to give effect to the decisions of the Board? ” 2-50 P.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The function of the Public Health Board is to advise the Government on such matters as are referred to it by the Government.”

Creation of the post of Honorary Secretary to the State Legislature.

* 106 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) when the post of the Honorary Secretary to the State Legislature was created, for what period and on what pay and the need for such honorary post;

(b) the duties and functions assigned to the Honorary Secretary to the State Legislature; and

(c) whether any service rules have been framed for the post and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay a copy of the rules on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) The post was created for a period of one year with effect from 24th April 1954 with an honorarium of Rs. 500 per mensem. This was done in the interest of the administration of the Legislature Secretariat on the advice of the Speaker and the Chairman.

“ (b) Same as those of the Secretary to the State Legislature.

“ (c) No, Sir.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know whether the post of the Honorary Secretary to the State Legislature will be abolished when the present incumbent vacates the post? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That is, after one year, it will be considered.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ As this system of appointing an Honorary Secretary in the Legislature has worked well, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether he will adopt this system of appointing Honorary Secretaries in other departments of the Government also? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ This is a peculiar case where they did not have the necessary trained person to be appointed as Secretary. That is why, an Honorary Secretary has been appointed.”

[13th August 1954]

Centralization of the issue of passports.

* 107 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of India have decided to centralize the issue of passports; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to provide alternative employment to the temporary clerks now employed for that work who have put in three years of service?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative. India-Pakistan passports are not included in this proposal.

“(b) The answer is in the negative.”

Number of cars and the cost at which they were purchased for the use of Ministers of the previous Ministry.

* 108 Q.—SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cars and the cost at which they were purchased for the use of the Ministers of the previous Ministry headed by Sri C. Rajagopalachari; and

(b) how many of those cars are in use by the Ministers of the New Cabinet?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Nine cars at a cost of Rs. 1,50,534.

“(b) Six cars.”

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“May I know whether any car has been sold?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“No, Sir.”

Procedure to be followed by members of the Legislature to visit the State Institutions.

* 109 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state the procedure to be followed by members of the Legislature to visit the State Institutions and the facilities to be afforded to them to study their working, and whether the impressions of their visits are to be communicated to the Hon. Minister concerned?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“No rules prescribing the procedure to be followed by the members of the Legislature desiring to visit State Institutions and to study their working have been issued by Government. If, however, a member of the Legislature intimates his intention to visit any State institution and study the working of it his request will be considered by the head of the institution concerned.”

13th August 1954]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know whether the State will arrange to provide for free travel facilities for Members of the Legislature as has recently been done by the Central Government in the case of Members of the Parliament? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am prepared to consider the suggestion.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Thank you, Sir.”

Applications from backward community students for concessions under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules.

* 110 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of pupils from backward community who applied for concessions under rule 92 of Madras Educational Rules during 1953–54 in St. Joseph's Branch High School, Tiruppapuliyur, South Arcot district; and

(b) the number of those who were granted concessions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) 137, Sir.

“ (b) 59.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ May I know whether the applications for scholarship are being rejected by the H.M. of the High School if in the applications for scholarship the name of the community of the applicant is wrongly noted as for example ‘ dhobi ’ for ‘ vannar ’ community? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The hon. Member will please repeat his question. I would also like to know what is meant by ‘ H.M. ’.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ May I know whether the applications for scholarship are being rejected by the Headmaster of the High School if, in the applications for scholarship the name of the community of the applicant is wrongly noted, as for example ‘ dhobi ’ for ‘ vannar ’ community? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ If the suggestion of the hon. Member is accepted, the difficulty will then be that everybody will adopt his own way of styling his community. Names of certain communities are mentioned in the approved lists of backward communities. Members of these communities should describe themselves as they are required to be described under the rules.”

Non-appointment of Secondary grade failed teachers in schools.

* 111 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether Government have issued any orders that Secondary grade failed teachers should not be appointed as teachers?

[13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Government have not issued any orders banning the employment of failed secondary grade teachers, as teachers in elementary schools. As such persons are not qualified to be appointed as teachers, where they are to be appointed, individual exemption for each such appointment has to be obtained. Such exemption is being granted when trained teachers are not available.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that many district board schools prefer raw passed S.S.L.C.s to those failed secondary grade teachers? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ They are on a par. The fact that a candidate is either a raw S.S.L.C. or a failed secondary grade trained teacher, I do not think, makes any difference. Both of them are unqualified and we cannot say that a failed secondary grade teacher should be given preference.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I know whether the Government will kindly issue instructions especially to local board schools to prefer secondary grade failed teachers to raw passed S.S.L.C.s inasmuch as they have had two years of training in teaching? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ After two years of training they have been found wanting and I do not think they should be given any preference at all.”

Kit allowance for Physical Training Instructors in high schools.

* 112 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any kit allowance is now in force in respect of Physical Training Instructors in high schools; and

(b) if not, when and why this was abolished?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) & (b) The payment of kit allowance was never in force in respect of Physical Training Instructors in high schools.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I know whether there was a demand for the payment of kit allowance and whether the demand was under the deep and active consideration of the Government some time ago? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, Sir. There have been many demands not only for this kit allowance but for many more allowances.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ In view of the fact that these teachers have to work in the hot sun when they are having P.T. classes and in view of the fact that special dress regulation is

23th August 1954]

insisted on by the department, will the Government kindly consider the grant of a special kit allowance at least to these Physical Training Instructors? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Taking all these things into consideration, the pay of these instructors has been fixed."

Revision of the scale of Secondary grade trained teachers.

* 113 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the scale of pay of Secondary grade trained teachers so as to avoid the descending scale of increment; and

(b) if so, when it will be put into force?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) No, Sir.

" (b) The question does not arise."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that only in the case of these secondary grade teachers there is a descending scale of increment and it is not found in any other case, even in the case of peons in the department? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am prepared to lower the increment in the beginning so that it may be on a par with the increment which we give later on."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" It will be much better, Sir, and even if the increments are lowered in the initial stages we will be prepared to take it."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The secondary grade trained teacher during the first few years gets an increment of Rs. 3 and afterwards Rs. 2. If the hon. Member would agree, I am prepared to make it a uniform increment of Rs. 2 throughout."

S.S.L.C. qualified Physical Training Instructors appearing for the T.S.L.C. Examination.

* 114 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Physical Training Instructors passing S.S.L.C. Examination are allowed to sit privately for the T.S.L.C. Examination; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) No, Sir.

" (b) The training imparted to the Physical Training Instructors is mainly in Physical Education and that too only for a

[13th August 1954]

period of ten months, wherets higher grade or secondary grade teachers have to undergo a two years training course covering subjects like ; Language, Mathematics, Psychology, etc., before they are allowed to sit for the T.S.L.C. Examination. The Physical Training Instructors therefore lack sustained teaching training in other subjects and cannot therefore be allowed to sit for the T.S.L.C. Examination."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that these Physical Training Instructors are eligible to appear for the Y.M.C.A. Higher Grade training if they passed the secondary grade training and may I know why Government are not encouraging them to appear for the T.S.L.C. examination? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The hon. Member will please repeat his question."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Sir, candidates applying for the Y.M.C.A. Higher Grade Physical Training Instructor's course must either be an Intermediate or a passed T.S.L.C. Secondary Grade. In view of the fact that Physical Training Instructors can qualify themselves for the Y.M.C.A. Higher Grade by appearing for the T.S.L.C. Examination, may I know whether the Government will permit them to appear privately for the T.S.L.C. Examination of the secondary grade? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It all depends upon the fact how far they have got general educational qualifications."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" In view of the fact that these candidates qualify themselves in mathematics and other general knowledge subjects by preparing privately for the S.S.L.C. Examination may I know why they cannot be allowed to sit for the T.S.L.C. Secondary Grade Examination? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" No, Sir. If they are already qualified for that, we will be prepared to allow them."

Investigation of Tirumurthi Hills (Palar River) Irrigation Scheme in Udamalpet taluk.

* 115 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have investigated the Tirumurthi Hills (Palar River) Irrigation Scheme in Udamalpet taluk, Coimbatore district;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme and the extent of land likely to be benefited by the construction of the dam at the above place; and

(c) at what stage the proposal stands and when it is likely to be taken up?

13th August 1954]

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) to (c) Investigation has not been completed and the cost of the scheme, extent to be benefited, etc., can be determined only after the completion of the investigation, and receipt of complete proposals from the Chief Engineer. The scheme is likely to be taken up as soon as it has been approved by the Planning Commission, if necessary, and sanctioned by this Government and funds provided for execution.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“May I know whether the Government will consider the possibility of taking up this scheme if public assistance is offered by way of donations?”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“Public assistance has been offered in this case and taking that into consideration we have been investigating the scheme.”

Stage of progress of the Kundah and Periyar Hydro-Electric Schemes.

* 116 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the present stage of progress of the undermentioned projects :—

(i) Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme; and

(ii) Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(i) The revised scheme report and estimate for the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme have been forwarded by this Government to the Planning Commission for approval and inclusion of the scheme in the First Five-Year Plan. The Commission's reply in the matter is awaited.

“(ii) The Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme has already been included in the First Five-Year Plan and the execution of the scheme will be taken up after a settlement has been reached with the Government of Travancore-Cochin in regard to the utilization of the Periyar Lake waters by the Madras Government for power generation.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“May I know, Sir, how far the negotiations with the Travancore-Cochin State Government have proceeded with regard to Periyar Project and when the scheme is likely to be taken up?”

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P.M.

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“We have offered some terms to them and their reply has just now been received. Yesterday only I got a reply. We are examining that and the starting of the scheme will depend upon the acceptance by us of their proposal.”

[13th August 1954]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the gist of the reply will be communicated to us in view of the anxiety of the House to expedite the scheme? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Sir, the reply was received only yesterday and the Department is examining it. I can place it before the House after it is analysed.”

Experiment of transacting the official business in Tamil language.

* 117 Q.—**SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) when the experiment of transacting the official business in Tamil language has been introduced in Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) under what provision of Constitution or law, such experiment has been introduced;

(c) whether Government passed orders as to how to carry out such experiment successfully, and if so, in what departments of Government in Tiruchirappalli district;

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the names of the Collectors and district heads posted to Tiruchirappalli district from the date of the introduction of the experiment and the period of their service in the district;

(e) whether the district officials engaged are well versed in Tamil language; and

(f) whether the Government have called for any periodical reports from the district heads as regards the experiment and its progress?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) On 1st May 1948, Sir.

“ (b) The scheme was introduced by issuing an executive order.

“ (c) Yes, Sir. The scheme is in force in all Departments of Government as well as local bodies in the district except Law Courts.

“ (d) A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

“ (e) It will be observed from the statement placed on the table of the House that most of the officers are well versed in Tamil language.

“ (f) Annual reports are received from the Collector of Tiruchirappalli through the Board of Revenue. In view of the satisfactory progress of the experiment, it has been extended from time to time.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ ஏதாவது ரிப்போர்ட் செய்திருந்திருந்தால் அதை சபையில் வைக்கமுடியுமா ? ”

13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not think, Sir, it is worthwhile placing the report before the House.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ பீரியாடிகல் ரிப்போர்ட் இல்லாததின் காரணத்தினால் தான் இந்த முறை சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை யென்று மக்கள் கருதுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இனிமேலாவது பீரியாடிகல் ரிப்போர்ட் தயாரித்து சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போடுவார்களா ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not think, Sir, publishing periodical reports is a remedy for making the system work efficiently.”

Number of superior posts in the I.A.S. cadre sanctioned for the Madras State.

* 118 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM** : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House a list as on 1st January 1954 showing the number of superior posts in the I.A.S. cadre sanctioned for the Madras State, the number of such posts reserved for the State Civil Services (Executive Branch) and the number actually held by the latter; and

(b) to state the minimum period of service fixed for directly recruited I.A.S. Officers before they are promoted to the Collector's grade?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) Proposals regarding the fixation of the strength of the Indian Civil Administrative Cadre of the Madras State are pending with the Government of India. Hence it is not possible to place on the table of the House a list of senior posts containing the required details.

“ (b) Normally direct recruit Indian Administrative Service Officers will become eligible for promotion to senior posts about the seventh or eighth year of their service. But in the exigencies of Public Services, and also due to shortage of officers, officers with a service of less than eight or seven years are also considered for promotion provided they are otherwise suitable and have sufficient administrative experience.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have considered the fixation of the proportion of vacancies in the cadre of Collectors to be filled up by Deputy Collector promotees and the I.A.S. officers and what is the percentage now for promotion of Deputy Collectors to the cadre of District Collectors? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would like to have notice, Sir.”

[13th August 1954]

Control and treatment of Kala-Azar.

* 119 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the second leading article under the caption 'Control of Kala-Azar' in the *Mail*, dated 7th May 1954, and if not, whether the Government will be pleased to state—

(a) the methods adopted by the Government in the City of Madras for controlling and treating Kala-Azar;

(b) how widely Kala-Azar is prevalent in the City; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to include Kala-Azar in the list of notifiable diseases under section 62 of the Public Health Act?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(1) Yes, Sir.

“(2) (a) to (c) Do not arise.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“How long have the Public Health authorities been investigating this disease of Kala-Azar?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“In Madras City?”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“Not only in the City but also in Kaveripatnam and other areas. They have been investigating into the causes of this disease for ages spending considerable sums of money.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, Kala-Azar occurs in the State in Madras City and in Ramanathapuram district. Only recently the study of the prevalence, treatment and control of the disease has been taken up seriously in Ramanathapuram district. An entomological unit of the Public Health Department is carrying on comprehensive investigation and instituting control measures by residual D.D.T. spraying in selected endemic villages. A mobile medical unit of the Medical department is also working with this unit, treating Kala-Azar cases.

Control of Kala-Azar in the City is primarily the responsibility of the Corporation of Madras, but only now the Corporation is attempting to do some preliminary clinical and survey work.

The Research Health Officer of the State Public Health Department has conducted a sand fly survey of the City from November 1951 to October 1952. He has also collected statistics of Kala-Azar cases treated in the City medical institutions. These statistics show that the disease is endemic in the City, cases being reported from Georgetown, Rayapuram, Tondiarpet, Washermanpet, Park Town, Perambur, Choolai, Purasawalkam, Egmore, Pudupet, Chintadripet, Triplicane, Royapetta, Gopalapuram, Alwarpet and North Mylapore. The Director of Public Health has been asked to communicate to the Commissioner of the Corporation of

13th August 1954]

Madras the report on the sand fly survey of the City conducted by the Research Health Officer, the statistics of Kala-Azar cases treated in the City medical institutions and the experimental studies on Kala-Azar carried out in Ramanathapuram district to help the Corporation evolve a scheme for the control of the disease."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" Has the Hon. Minister received any report as a result of the investigation of the Public Health Department about this disease which is spreading rapidly over the State. Since the scare days of 1942 it has migrated from endemic areas to non-endemic areas."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, the Government have received reports."

Reasons for the creation of cadres of municipal and district board health officers.

* 120 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state when the cadres of municipal and district board health officers were created and the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" How does the Hon. Minister reconcile the mortality figures with the census report? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I do not see the relevancy of this question."

Purchase of rice from Andhra State by the Madras Government.

* 121 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have purchased rice from Andhra State, and if so, the total quantity purchased up to 31st March 1954 and at what prices?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes Sir. The total quantity of rice purchased from the Andhra State in the current year up to 31st March 1954 is 27,863.8 tons or 7,58,456 maunds, 33½ seers.

Out of this, a quantity of 1,98,286 maunds 15-3/8 seers of 1 sort rice was purchased at Rs. 15-4-9 per maund, another quantity of 11,312 maunds, 7 seers of I sort Nellore rice was purchased at Rs. 15-12-0 per maund and the balance quantity of 5,48,858 maunds 11-1/8 seers of II sort rice was purchased at Rs. 14-9-3 per maund."

[13th August 1954]

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have gained in this transaction? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" There is no question of gain in the transaction. The prices do not vary very largely."

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the prices paid by this Government in respect of these purchases compare favourably with the Andhra local market rates? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would like to have notice, Sir."

Produce of tobacco in this State during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54.

* 122 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the total produce of tobacco in this State during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54; and

(b) the chief tobacco producing areas in this State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) The total produce of tobacco in this State during 1952-53 and 1953-54 is 19,800 and 28,100 tons respectively.

" (b) The chief tobacco producing areas are Coimbatore and Madurai districts and to a lesser extent Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, South Arcot and South Kanara districts."

Adoption of Japanese method of cultivation in South Arcot district.

3-10 p.m. * 123 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Japanese method of cultivation has been adopted in South Arcot district;

(b) if so, how many acres have been cultivated under that method; and

(c) the difference in the quantity of produce between the Japanese method and the old methods?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) One thousand two hundred and two acres were cultivated under the modified Japanese method in the South Arcot district during the period from June 1953 to March 1954. It is proposed to bring 12,000 acres under this method of cultivation during the year 1954-55.

" (c) The average yield of paddy under the modified Japanese method is 4,421 lb. per acre as against 3,374 lb. per acre under the old method."

13th August 1954]

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ May I know what facilities the Government have given to the cultivators? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The officers of the Agriculture department give them the necessary guidance and the Government help the ryots to secure the best seeds and also give short-term loans for purchasing manure, etc.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ On a point of order, Sir. I wish to make a submission to the Chair. It is a very important right of hon. Members of this House to put supplementary questions and the proper procedure for doing so, is for hon. Members to catch the eye of the Hon. the Chairman. They cannot stand up or shout, as it is against parliamentary procedure. Therefore, I respectfully submit that after the reply of the Hon. Minister to the main question, the Hon. the Chairman should be pleased to look this side and that side of the House and call a particular hon. Member to put the supplementary question. To-day, unfortunately, that is not the case and the Hon. the Chairman is concentrating his attention on the file before him, so much so, most hon. Members are not able to put supplementary questions.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The Chair is anxious to get through all the questions to-day.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ I do agree with the Chair in this respect but hon. Members who wanted to put supplementary questions have failed miserably as they could not catch the eye of the Hon. the Chairman. Therefore, I wish to bring this matter to the notice of the Chair.”

Number of elephants owned by Government departments of this State.

* 124 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of elephants owned by Government departments of this State;

(b) how many of them are utilized in forests for felling down trees and transporting timber; and

(c) the medical facilities that have been afforded to those elephants?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) Eighty-eight.

“ (b) Seventy-six.

“ (c) Three officers of the Animal Husbandry department qualified in Veterinary Science are employed to afford medical facilities to the elephants maintained in the Forest department.

The seniormost of the three is in the gazetted rank designated as ‘ Inspector of Livestock ’ with headquarters at Kozhikode.

[13th August 1954]

The other two are non-gazetted officers designated as 'Assistant Veterinary Inspectors'; one stationed at Manantoddy in Wynaad and other at Topsip on the Anamalais."

Lease of forest lands for paddy cultivation in this State.

* 125 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any forest lands have been leased out for paddy cultivation in this State in 1954-55; and

(b) if so, the number of acres and the minimum period of lease?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) No Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Collection of security deposits from the retail foodgrains dealers.

* 126 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the total security deposits collected from the retail foodgrains dealers including bakeries during the rationing period in South Arcot district; and

(b) whether those security deposits have since been returned after the derationing?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) A total sum of Rs. 54,190 was collected.

“(b) A sum of Rs. 32,320 has been refunded so far after the derationing and the balance amount is being refunded to the dealers.”

Collection of visual education fees from pupils by the Middle and High Schools.

* 127 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Middle and High schools (boys and girls) that collect visual education fees from pupils;

(b) the number of such schools where such fees are accumulated without giving the benefit of visual education to students; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure visual education for students paying fees?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) Six hundred and eleven during the year 1953-54, Sir.

“(b) One hundred and twenty-seven, Sir.

“(c) Reports have been called for such irregular collections and suitable action is being taken. General instructions have

13th August 1954]

been issued that schools which are in need of the minimum items of audio-visual equipments, i.e., 16 m.m. projector, 35 m.m., film-strip projector and radio, may collect the audio-visual education fees only if they could provide the necessary items of equipment from the collection and impart instruction with these aids in the long term of that year itself."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Have the Government issued instructions to the schools which have collected fees but have not provided visual education to refund the fees to the respective pupils? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is only in respect of that that we have called for particulars to consider what action should be taken."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" May I know whether the Government have any proposal to revive the old system of allowing private operators to exhibit films of visual education to students? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" No, Sir."

Increase of working days of elementary schools in Salem district.

* 128 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the working days of elementary schools in Salem district have been increased beyond 220; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) No, Sir.

" (b) Does not arise."

Representation from any municipality regarding revision of scale of pay of certain Headmasters.

* 129 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any representation recently from any municipality to adopt the scale of Rs. 250—15—400 for the Headmasters of High Schools with over 24 sections in their control;

(b) whether the Government refused permission to adopt such scale of pay; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) No, Sir.

" (b) & (c) Do not arise. In this connexion the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given to question No. 13 on 14th December 1953 and the supplementaries thereon."

[13th August 1954]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Sir, is it the policy of the Government to refuse permission to any municipality or district board which is prepared to pay them at a higher rate or the Government rate or at the rate obtaining in aided high schools? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have to follow a uniform policy. We cannot allow individual institutions to pay at a higher rate than is obtaining in other places.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ What is the difficulty of the Government in giving sanction to the proposal when the municipality volunteers to offer the Government scale or a higher scale? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have to keep uniformity at least in these institutions.”

Supply of a list of failed candidates in the Elementary Schools examination with marks obtained to Higher Elementary schools.

* 130 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether a list of failed candidates with marks obtained is furnished to Higher Elementary schools sending candidates to the E.S.L.C. Public Examination;

(b) whether students are given particulars of the subjects in which they have failed; and

(c) if so, whether such particulars are given on mere application or on payment of fees for that purpose?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) & (b) No.

“ (c) Particulars are not furnished either on mere application or on payment of any fees.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Are the Government aware that in view of the fact that the list of failures or the list of marks obtained by the failed students is not provided to the schools, the schools find it difficult where to locate their deficiency and the pupils find it difficult to know where the deficiency is and make it up.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am prepared to consider the proposal to furnish these particulars on payment of some fees.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Will the Government consider that proposal at least and impose some fees in the next year for providing this list? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That is what I said just now.”

13th August 1954]

Taking effect of the order regarding the extension of educational concessions to children of retired and re-employed teachers.

* 131 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the date on which the order extending the educational fee concessions to children of retired and re-employed teachers took effect; and

(b) the date on which the original educational concession order for all teachers' children took effect?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The order extending the educational fee concessions to children of retired and re-employed teachers was given effect to from 19th October 1953

“(b) The order regarding the grant of educational concession to the children of the non-gazetted officers, teachers, etc., was given effect to from the school-year 1952–53.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“May I just know whether these dates synchronize and if not, whether the Government will allow the subsequent order to have retrospective effect?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“No, Sir. These concessions are not given retrospective effect.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“May I inform the Government that there is a difference between these two dates. Has the teacher sinned enough in order not to deserve this concession?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Originally there was no idea to give these concessions to retired and re-employed teachers. Later on, we have extended them to this category of teachers also.”

Time involved in the cashing of cheques and remittance of moneys into the treasuries.

* 132 Q.—SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that cashing of treasury cheques and remitting of moneys into the treasury involves a good deal of time to the public and duplication of work to the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The items of work to be done in connexion with the two kinds of treasury transactions involved in the encashment of cheques at Government treasuries and remittance of moneys into them by the public are unavoidable and indispensable. If the various items of work to be done are omitted it will lead to wrong classification, treasury irregularities and defalcation. There is no avoidable delay and the time taken to attend to the several items of work is not much.”

[13th August 1954]

Number of cases of illicit distillation detected by the Special Prohibition Squad.

* 133 Q.—SRIMATHI JOTHI VENKATACHELLUM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Registration, Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the number of cases of illicit distillation detected by the Special Prohibition Squad since the date of its constitution up to date?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Two hundred and forty-six cases (up to 10th July 1954)."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"May I know how many such squads are working in the City?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Only one, Sir."

SRIMATHI JOTHI VENKATACHELLUM:—"In view of the fact that 246 cases have been detected by the Special Prohibition Squad, will the Government think it necessary to extend its life for a further period of one year in the City?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"The suggestion will be considered."

Amount spent on non-gazetted officers for medical aid during 1953-54.

* 134 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the total amount spent on non-gazetted officers for medical aid in the year 1953-54?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The information is not available. The time and labour involved to collect the information may not be commensurate with the result to be achieved."

Expenditure on the Library staff of Director of Public Health and on the purchase of books.

* 135 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) what part of the allotment for the library attached to the office of the Director of Public Health was expended on the Library staff and on the purchase of books;

(b) what arrangements have been made to furnish current and scientific literature on public health matters to the officers and subordinates stationed in the mufassal centres;

(c) whether a catalogue of books has been prepared and kept up to date;

(d) if so, whether a copy of the catalogue has been furnished for the information of the officers and subordinates of the department;

13th August 1954]

(e) whether the Director of Public Health is getting journals and magazines (Indian and foreign) relating to Public Health and Administration and if so, at what cost during the last three official years; and

(f) what arrangements have been made to circulate them to the officers of the department, if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) As against the provision of Rs. 2,000 made in the budget for 1953-54 for the purchase of books and periodicals for the library, an amount of Rupees 1,866 was spent for the purchase of books. Apart from this, an expenditure of Rs. 2,820 was incurred on the staff of the library during 1953-54.

“(b) Current literature on Public Health matters is being supplied to the officers and subordinates in the mufassal on requisition. Arrangements are being made to issue a quarterly ‘Public Health Abstracts’ to all officers.

“(c) Yes, Sir.

“(d) Yes, Sir. A list of new additions to the library is also furnished to all officers.

“(e) Yes, Sir. The cost of the journals and magazines purchased during the last two years is as follows :—

	RS.
1952-53	816
1953-54	946

“(f) Journals are circulated to officers whenever required.”

Allotment of stud bulls to Veterinary hospitals in South Arcot District.

* 136 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of stud bulls allotted to Veterinary hospitals in South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Four breeding bulls are maintained in the Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the South Arcot district as follows :—

- (1) Veterinary Hospital, Cuddalore—1 Sindhi.
- (2) Veterinary Hospital, Kallakurichi—One Kangayam and one Murrah buffalo bull.
- (3) Veterinary Dispensary, Tindivanam—One Kangayam.”

Scales of pay fixed for graduates handling Tamil in high schools.

* 137 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state the scales of pay fixed for graduates (with Group V, Tamil) handling Tamil in high schools?

[13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Graduates (with Tamil in Group V) are merely treated as untrained graduates if they do not possess any training qualification. Such untrained graduates are paid the minimum pay of Rs. 65 in the scale of Rs. 65—5—130 or Rs. 85 in the scale of Rs. 85—5—125—10—175 according as they are employed by local bodies or by Government.”

3-20
P.m.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that the Tirunelveli District Board has been paying a woman graduate who took Tamil for her B.A. Degree only Rs. 45 per mensem stating that she is only a second grade Tamil Pandit? The Board has been consistently refusing to pay her Rs. 65 per mensem because it says that she has committed the sin of taking the mother language as her subject for the B.A. Degree instead of a foreign language for which she would be eligible for Rs. 65 per mensem? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I think, recently orders have been passed that in the case of all these untrained graduates the minimum pay of Rs. 65 should be given.”

Treating Hindi Pandits without Pracharak Diploma as unqualified Pandits.

* 138 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Hindi Pandits who do not possess the Pracharak Diploma are treated as unqualified pandits;

(b) if so, whether any Hindi Pandit is affected by such an order;

(c) whether the obtaining of exemption is insisted on by the Government for employment of such pandits in aided high schools;

(d) whether any time-limit has been fixed for such pandits to get themselves qualified; and

(e) if so, the arrangements made by the Government to retain in the school-year 1954-55 such of those pandits who have not been able to qualify themselves within the time-limit?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) Does not arise.

“ (c) Exemption is insisted on in respect of Hindi Pandits who possess only the language and general educational qualifications prescribed for the posts, but are without the training qualifications.

“ (d) The unqualified Hindi Pandits are required to qualify themselves by obtaining the training diploma within two years after appointment.

13th August 1954]

“(e) Pandits not exempted from acquiring the training diploma are continued beyond the two years after appointment with the temporary exemption accorded by competent authority provided fully qualified hands do not become available.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that many District Educational Officers and Inspectresses have declared these teachers as unqualified and many teachers have been displaced? Teachers who have obtained the Visharad Degree which is recognized and have obtained a certificate of training by undergoing a three months' training course in the Hindi Prachar Sabha, have been declared unqualified.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ They have to take their training diploma and, if they do not do so, they are not qualified teachers.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Sir, as I have already submitted in this House, though the training course is only for three months the candidates have to undergo a general course for seven months. May I know whether the Government are aware of this? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ So far the Government have recognized only the Pracharak Diploma. Sir, I am prepared to consider whether the other course mentioned by the hon. Member is equivalent to the Pracharak Diploma.”

Inclusion of names of teachers in the panel for headmasters from 1949-50 to 1952-53.

* 139 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of teachers who have applied for the inclusion of their names in the panel for headmasters during the years 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 in the District Board High schools and the Municipal High schools of South Arcot district;

(b) how many of them have been included in the panel;

(c) what are the qualifications necessary for the inclusion in the panel; and

(d) who are the officers empowered to include teachers in the panel?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a), (b) & (d) A statement ^a is laid on the table of the House.

“(c) A University degree with L.T., B.T. or B.Ed. and a service of ten years as an assistant in secondary schools.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Sir, may I know if appointment of headmasters are made strictly in the order of seniority in the panel prepared by the educational authorities in consultation with the President of the District Board? ”

[13th August 1954]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I do not know whether seniority is taken into consideration when the panel is prepared.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Sir, may I know whether the panel is prepared by the President of the District Board, the Divisional Inspector of Schools and the District Educational Officer sitting in a committee or is it done by correspondence? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I want notice, Sir.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ Sir, may I know whether the antecedents of the teachers are verified before their names are included in the panel? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I suppose that that the antecedents will be taken into consideration.”

Proposals regarding the merger of Prohibition department with the Police department

* 140 Q.—SRIMATHI JOTHI VENKATACHELLUM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Registration, Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from the Inspector-General of Police and the Board of Revenue with regard to the merger of the Prohibition department with the Police department;

(b) if so, the decision arrived at by the Government on the proposals; and

(c) when the merger will come into effect?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) The proposal is to entrust the enforcement of Prohibition throughout the State to the Police department. Detailed proposals to implement it have been received from the Inspector-General of Police and the Board of Revenue (Excise).

“ (b) & (c) The proposals are under the consideration of the Government.”

Grant of liquor permits from April 1954.

* 141 Q.—SRIMATHI JOTHI VENKATACHELLUM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Registration, Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) how many applicants have been granted liquor permits each month from April 1954 up to date; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to change the policy of granting liquor permits?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) One hundred and eighteen in April.

13th August 1954]

153 in May,

98 in June, and

79 up to 27th July 1954.

“(b) The answer is in the negative.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Sir, is there any proposal to do away with medical certificates for the granting of liquor permits as in the case of the sister State of Andhra?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ No, Sir.”

Proposal to bring in legislation to amend the Prohibition Act, 1937.

* 142 Q.—SRIMATHI JOTHI VENKATACHELLUM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Registration, Endowments and transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have any proposal to bring in legislation to amend the Prohibition Act, 1937; and

(b) if so, when?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) As soon as the amendments to be made are finalised by the Government.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, is there any proposal to repeal the Prohibition Act?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ No, Sir.”

Permission to grant house-rent allowance to the employees of municipalities.

* 143 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any municipalities applied to the Government recently for permission to grant house-rent allowance to their employees;

(b) whether the Government refused permission to do so; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI :—“(a) Several municipalities applied.

“(b) No, Sir.

“(c) Does not arise.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Sir, will the Government issue an order to all municipalities that they should pay this house-rent allowance irrespective of the fact whether they have got funds or not?”

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI :—“ No, Sir.”

[13th August 1954]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Sir, are the Government sure that every municipality is paying this house-rent allowance? "

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI :—" Sir, only certain municipalities are paying the house-rent allowance and not all municipalities. A municipality has first of all to apply to the Government for sanction to pay the house-rent allowance."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Attacks of cholera among the patients in the wards of the General Hospital.

11 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there were any attacks of cholera among the patients in the wards of the General Hospital, Madras, at any time; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, whether the Government have instituted a committee of enquiry, and if so, the recommendations of the Committee?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir, in 1951.

(b) Yes, Sir, a statement^a showing the recommendations of the Committee is laid on the table of the House.

Introduction of 'printing', 'book-binding' and allied subjects as vocational subjects and hobbies in secondary and training schools.

12 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House a list of Secondary and Training Schools in the State in which 'printing', 'book-binding' and allied subjects have been introduced as vocational subjects; and

(b) to state the qualifications prescribed for instructors in those subjects?

A.—(a) A list^b of Secondary and Training Schools in the State in which 'printing', 'book-binding' and allied subjects have been introduced as vocational subjects and hobbies is placed on the table of the House.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 423-425 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix VII on pages 425-426 infra.

13th August 1954]

- (b) The qualifications prescribed for instructors in 'Book-binding' and 'Printing Technology' are furnished below:—

'Book-binding'.—III Form pass and Technical Teachers' Certificate in Book-binding, Lower Grade.

'Printing Technology'.—Though the Government have prescribed the qualification for an Instructor in Printing Technology which is 'L.P.T. (Licentiate in Printing Technology)' with three years' practical experience after the diploma, the subject has not been introduced in any school as a bifurcated course. This is taught as a subject under 'hobbies' in the Chintadripet High School, Madras.

Suspension or cancellation of irrigation projects, roads and building works during the year 1953.

13 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the list of sanctioned irrigation projects, roads and building works which have been ordered to be suspended or cancelled during the year 1953 together with the cost and stage of progress of each work and the reasons for suspending or cancelling them; and

(b) to state whether the then prevailing famine conditions in certain areas were taken into consideration before cancelling such works?

A.—(a) A statement ^a is appended.

(b) None of the works suspended or cancelled except the three road works mentioned in the statement was in famine-affected areas. The road works which were taken up for the relief of unemployment were ordered by the Collector to be stopped only when conditions in Ramanathapuram district had improved and there was no need for any distress relief work.

Districtwar list of cottage industries revived during the year 1953–54.

14. Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to lay on the table of the House a districtwar statement showing the cottage industries that have been revived and new industries that have been set on foot since the beginning of the official year 1953–54?

A.—A statement ^b is placed on the table of the House.

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 427–428 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix IX on pages 429–430 infra.

[13th August 1954]

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *Re*

ENHANCED TEACHING GRANT—FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO SEE THAT IT REACHED THE TEACHERS IN AIDED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have received notice of an adjournment motion from hon. Member, Sri G. Krishnamoorthi. The motion reads :

‘ That this House do adjourn to discuss the failure on the part of the Government to see that the recent enhancement of teaching grant at Rs. 3 per teacher in every aided elementary school in the State reached the teacher and not the management.’

“ An adjournment motion must raise a definite matter which is urgent and of public importance and also involve more than the ordinary administration of the law.

“ The motion given notice of by the hon. Member though it is a definite matter does not satisfy other conditions necessary for an adjournment motion. The matter though it is of public importance is not urgent. Further, there are other ways by which the grievances may be redressed.

“ Therefore, I rule this motion out of order.”

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION *Re*

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—RULES OF PROCEDURE—AMENDMENT OF—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE FOR—.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That a Committee consisting of the following Members be appointed to make suggestions for the amendment of the Madras Council Rules :—

- (1) The Hon. Chairman.
- (2) Sri A. M. Allapichai.
- (3) The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
- (4) Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
- (5) Sri M. P. Govinda Menon.
- (6) Sri K. Bhashyam.
- (7) Sri S. Narsapaya.
- (8) Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That a Committee consisting of the following Members be appointed to make suggestions for the amendment of the Madras Council Rules :—

- (1) The Hon. Chairman.
- (2) Sri A. M. Allapichai.
- (3) The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
- (4) Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.

13th August 1954] [Mr. Chairman]

(5) Sri M. P. Govinda Menon.

(6) Sri K. Bhashyam.

(7) Sri S. Narsapaya.

(8) Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.' "

The motion was carried.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954 (L.A. BILL NO. 27 OF 1954)—*cont.*

Clause 11.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The motion is—

' That Clause 11 do stand part of the Bill.' "

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name that—

' For Section 55, the following shall be substituted :—

" 55. The trustee of a math shall be entitled to spend the ' pathakanika ' that is to say, any gift of property made to him as the head of the math in accordance with the customs and usages of the institution." "

DR V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Amendment moved—

' For Section 55, the following shall be substituted :—

" 55. The trustee of a math shall be entitled to spend the ' pathakanika ' that is to say, any gift of property made to him as the head of the math in accordance with the customs and usages of the institution." "

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, the point that I wish to make is that, when this section 55 was considered by the Supreme Court, they were of opinion that the Mahant had absolute power of disposal over ' pathakanikas ' or personal gifts and that they were his personal property. The madathipati in the South is known as the Mahant in the North. Though the Mahant had absolute power of disposal over ' pathakanikas ', if he dies without making a disposition or spending them, they go to the succeeding person. This phenomenon does not make the ' pathakanika ' any the less the personal property of the Mahant because according to Hindu law, if a *sanyasi* or any other religious person who does not belong to the ordinary life of the community dies possessed of property, the chief disciple chosen by him will always inherit the property. It is only because this principle of Hindu law is applied to all religious endowments that the succeeding Mahant inherits the personal property if his predecessor dies without making any disposition.

" The fact that in the event of a Mahant's death, his successor got these *pathakanikas* does not confer on such *pathakanika* properties the character of the properties of the math. The position

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [13th August 1954]

of the madathipati is clear. He is not strictly a trustee in the general sense of the term according to the English law and that has been made clear by many decisions of the Privy Council and our High Courts. So far as the properties of the maths are concerned, the heads of maths cannot alienate. So far as the income from the properties of the maths are concerned, the heads of maths have got absolute powers of disposal, subject only to one condition, namely, 'that they cannot spend anything out of it for their personal use unconnected with the dignity of their office'. With regard to *pathakanikas* a madathipati has got absolute powers of disposal. These *pathakanikas* are given by disciples to their spiritual gurus. According to Hindu tradition, when a person approaches a deity or his *guru*, he should not go empty-handed and he must carry with him some kind of present or other. Whenever we go to a temple we go taking fruits and coconuts. Similarly when we visit our spiritual *gurus* we also present them *pathakanikas*. *Pathakanikas* may be in cash or in kind. It may be rice or fruits. *Pathakanikas* do not mean cash or Government securities or promissory notes only. Sometimes cash is also presented by the disciples. There are two points to be considered when we deal with *pathakanikas*. The first point is with regard to the personal right of the madathipatis and the second point is with regard to the feelings of the disciples who offer *Pathakanikas*. I want to represent before this House the feelings of disciples who offer *pathakanikas* to their spiritual *gurus*. Whenever a disciple offers *pathakanika* to his spiritual *guru* it is his opinion and impression that his *guru* can spend it as he pleases. He has got absolute confidence in his spiritual *guru* that he will use it in the best interests of his religious denomination. He does not entertain any doubt regarding the accountability of the gift. He does not care how he spends the amount. I have also given *pathakanikas*. I do not care how these *pathakanikas* have been spent because I have got absolute faith and confidence in my *Guru*."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Have you ever received *pathakanikas*?"

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—"Unfortunately I am not a madathipati. (Interruption from the Treasury Bench: 'You may become one.') I will consult the Hon. Chairman about this particular matter when the time comes. He is my personal friend and he will advise me when the time comes. My submission, Sir, is that if *pathakanika* is considered as the property of the *mahant* there is no justification for compelling him to keep accounts of receipts and expenditure. It is argued that keeping accounts of receipts alone is not a burdensome restriction. The Supreme Court have stated in their judgment as follows:—

"If *Pathakanikas* constitute the property of a *mahant* there is no justification for compelling him to keep accounts of receipts and expenditure of such personal gifts . . ."

13th August 1954] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

Even according to the Income-tax Law, we are bound to keep accounts. Only if we do not keep accounts, we have got to pay whatever is demanded by the Income-tax authorities. Any Statute which compels a person to keep accounts as regards his personal property, I submit before this House, is a burdensome restriction. That has been the view that has been taken by the Supreme Court. Therefore I feel that this section will affect the fundamental rights of the madathipatis as decided by the Supreme Court. Therefore, it is, I am bringing forward this amendment."

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily support the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar. This Bill is trying to bring the madathipatis down in the eyes of their disciples and their followers and the general public. If at all there is anything which recognizes the prerogatives of the madathipatis it is the offering of *pathakanikas*. The *pathakanikas* are generally used by madathipati then and there. It is something like a medium to get money from the people who can afford to pay and distribute it to people who have no food and clothing, and this is being done by madathipatis. If an account of receipts alone is demanded from madathipatis then difficulties will arise, as was pointed out by the hon. Member Sri K. Bhashyam yesterday. A madathipati might have accumulated a large amount by way of receipts from *pathakanikas*, or might have spent the entire lot. If a *madathipati* who has spent the entire receipts from *pathakanikas* attains *samadhi* his successor will find himself in difficulty because he cannot account for all the receipts of *pathakanikas* by his predecessor. So, I just beseech hon. Members of this House to accept the amendment of hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மதிப்பிற்குரிய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை எதிர்க்கிறேன். மடாதிபதிகளுக்கு உண்மையாகவே பாதகாணிக்கை வந்தால் அதை அவர் இஷ்டப்படி செலவு செய்யலாம். ஆனால் மடத்து சொத்துக்களை பாதகாணிக்கையாக மாற்றுவதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. இதை நான் முன்பே சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். மடத்துக்குச் சொந்தமான எஸ்டேட்டிலிருந்து பத்தாயிரம் ரூபாய் குத்தகைப் பணம் வருமென்றால் 6 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு அதை தனக்கு வேண்டியவருக்கே குத்தகைக்கு விடுவார்கள். குத்தகைதான் இன்னும் ஒரு இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாயை பாதகாணிக்கையாக மகாசன்னி தானத்திற்கு கொடுப்பார். அப்படிக் கொடுத்தும் அவருக்கு ரூபாய் இரண்டாயிரம் வரப்பிரக்கும். இப்படி மடத்து சொத்து பாதகாணிக்கையாக மாற்றப் படாமலிருப்பதைக்கண்காணிக்கத்தான் எவ்வளவு பாதகாணிக்கை வந்தது என்று கணக்கு கேட்கப்படுகிறது. இது தவறாகாது. மடத்தின் வருமானம், செலவு போன்ற எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் சரியான கணக்கு இருந்தால்தான் பணம் துர்வினியோகம் ஆவதைத் தடுக்க முடியும். ஆகவே சர்க்காரின் யோசனையை நான் மனமார வரவேற்கிறேன்."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is one of those sections which is somewhat intriguing. I wish to point out that this is an instance where the Government are trying to

[Sri K. Bhashyam]

[13th August 1954]

respect the judgment of the Supreme Court in some matters only and are trying to get round the judgment by adopting the device of saying 'The trustee of a math shall keep regular accounts of receipts of *pathakanika*'. The Government have used the word 'device' so far as the madathipatis are concerned, but I want to use the word 'device' so far as the Government also are concerned. The judgment of the Supreme Court says that *pathakanika* is the absolute property of the madathipati and that he is not bound to keep an account of the receipts and expenditure. The new Section that is proposed requires that an account should be kept only of the receipts. To say that the Government insist upon the maintenance of an account only so far as the receipts are concerned and not so far as the expenditure is concerned is an argument which I would call only as absurd. But the Government want to persist in their attitude. Even the question of asking the madathipati to keep an account of the receipts only so far as the *pathakanika* is concerned is a matter which is detrimental to the affairs of the madathipati himself. There is the agent and there is the treasurer and if some of the receipts do not find a place in the accounts, they will be charged. In regard to income-tax if one maintains an account, it is something advantageous to him. But, if we impose such a statutory obligation on the madathipati and, if to-morrow he neglects to keep an account of the receipts, the failure to maintain an account will be a ground for his dismissal because the madathipati is violating the statutory provision. Certainly it would be better if the madathipati keeps an account and keeps it honestly. Every self-respecting madathipati will do it. An instance was quoted by the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar. He said that in a particular case, out of an income of Rs. 6,000, only Rs. 2,500 was brought into account and the balance was appropriated by the madathipati and that it went into his pockets—I am sure he has no pocket. How did the Government find this out when there was no statutory provision? Even in ordinary cases of criminal breach of trust or embezzlement of public money, how do we get at the information? Does the person charged keep an account? It is only through investigation that we find it out. Therefore I say it is an unnecessary and a humiliating provision. I would rather wish that this provision is omitted. It is humiliating to ask the head of math to maintain an account for such receipts. I appeal to the Government that in the case of religious denominations it is better we leave the matter to the denominations concerned. If there are irregularities, it is open to them to file a complaint and take the matter to a Court.

"I also wish to point out some slight mistakes in the matter of drafting. It is said 'any gift of property made to him as the head of the math'. He is there as the head of the math because of his personal qualification. The expression 'head of the math' is itself wrong. *Pathakanika* is offered to the guru in his capacity

13th August 1954]

[Sri K. Bhashyam]

as *guru* in respect of personal teaching of the *guru* to the person concerned. It is not on every day that a madathipati gets *pathakanika*. It is only when initiation takes place or some blessings are given or some *mantrams* are taught that *pathakanikas* are given, not in his capacity as head of the math, but in view of the personal relationship of *acharya* and *sishya* and in view of his personal qualification. No doubt, there are certain ceremonies attached to the madathipati as head of the math. Therefore, to say that the *pathakanika* is given in his capacity as head of the math is itself wrong. It is a contradiction in terms and it is not at all correct. So, it is a question of personal qualification and personal relationship between the *acharya* and the *sishya*.

“Then, I want to refer to one other matter. It is said that the madathipati shall be entitled to spend the *pathakanika* in accordance with the customs and usages of the institution. Suppose there is no custom at all in a particular institution to have a *sathas* or assembly of Pandits for the purpose of discussing some religious matters. The holding of such a *sathas* has not been there either as a custom or usage. Is it not open to the madathipati to incur expenses in connexion with the assemblage of persons for the purpose of fostering and encouraging some religious literature? The madathipati may want to introduce a new custom. He may be a progressive man. The math may not have done it so far. It is a progressive matter. Is it wrong to do so? So, such a restriction would prevent a progressive madathipati from spending the *pathakanika* on any new innovation he might think fit to introduce. How then can it be said that the Government are following the judgment of the Supreme Court? It is against the letter and spirit of the judgment. There is no good getting round the judgment by some sort of a verbal quibble in the matter or drafting. If we really follow the judgment of the Supreme Court, let us follow it fully, sincerely and without any reservation. I would strongly appeal to the Government to see that this restriction is not put there. There are so many ways of correcting things. As a head of the religious institution we must give him the respect that he is entitled to, because of the position he holds. If such restrictions are put, it will bring down the prestige of the madathipatis in the eyes of the public. I know that the Government are amenable to good suggestions and I hope they will accept my suggestion. These things may be taken up for consideration when the comprehensive Bill is brought up. Let us not have a controversial measure.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“Sir, I do not follow exactly the argument of the hon. Member Sri Bhashyam. He is a great lawyer. I wish the hon. Member to make the points more clear.”

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“Well, if the Hon. Chairman allows me, I will do so.”

[13th August 1954]

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—“ Sir, I want to think aloud in the matter. My hon. Friend, Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty said that he is not able to follow the argument of the hon. Member Sri K. Bhashyam. I can repeat it to the extent to which I have followed him.

3-5C
p.m.

“ His objection to this clause is that the provision requiring the head of a math to keep regular accounts of *pathakanika*, though of receipts alone, will be a restriction on the powers of the madathipati. In justification of his position, he cited an instance where a madathipati may like to give presents to learned Pandits and pointed out that this clause would stand in the way of his doing so. He said that giving presents to learned Pandits might not be the practice in a particular institution and any such expenditure by a madathipati would not bring it within the usage of the institution. That is exactly where I am not able to follow him. Assuming what he said to be correct, what is the connexion between the keeping of accounts of receipts alone and the madathipati's right to spend the funds of the math or the '*pathakanika*' either according to the usage or without reference to it? As I understand the judgment of the Supreme Court, it seems to me that the '*pathakanika*' is not always a gift made to the madathipati and it is governed by the usage of the institution. Where it is the property of the math according to the usage of the institution, it will be the property of the math and will have to be spent according to usage like any other math properties. Where it is not the property of the math according to the usage, the madathipati has the absolute right over its disposal. Where it is the absolute property of the madathipati, on his death, it invariably becomes the property of the math. Therefore the question is this :—‘ Having regard to the law as stated above, is it illegal to require the madathipati to keep accounts of the receipts of *pathakanika*? ’ In this connexion, I should like to refer to Section 20 of The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act of 1951. The other day I read the judgment of the Supreme Court in regard to Section 20. The Supreme Court does not say that he is not a trustee in any sense; if it has said so, it would be a different matter but it has not been so stated and Section 20 of the Act of 1951 has been declared valid by the Supreme Court. That means that the math is a public institution and the properties of the math are to be appropriated according to the intentions of the original founders and the usages of the institution and they should not be wasted. Therefore, some kind of obligation is attached to the office of the trustee of a math. No doubt, he has considerable dominion over the income of the property, but it cannot be said that he is the absolute owner and his right is unquestionable. It is only in recognition of this fact that Section 20 of the principal Act was not declared invalid by the Supreme Court. Fortunately, there is also Section 27 under which the trustee of a religious institution is required to furnish to the Commissioner

13th August 1954] [Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai]

such accounts, returns, reports or other information relating to the administration of the institution, its funds, property or income or moneys connected therewith or the appropriations thereof. The words are wider. Therefore, we cannot say that the necessity to keep accounts of receipts has no bearing at all on the administration and has no connection with it and it is necessary that the madathipati, in pursuance of the obligations attached to a public institution, has to keep accounts. Nobody questions his right of absolute disposal if it is his property according to the usage.

"Sir, there are maths and madathipatis; I do not want to make a secret of it when I say that whenever I go to these maths, I generally prostrate before the madathipatis. That reverence and regard we must of course pay them; but, at the same time, we cannot forget their obligations to the public, they being the trustees of institutions of a public character in the larger sense of the term. My hon. Friend invoked the growing consciousness of the public in the matter of giving '*pathakanika*' now. In my opinion that growing public consciousness expects the madathipatis to act as trustees for the benefit of the public; they must also feel the obligations they owe to the public.

"Sir, would not the provision requiring madathipatis to keep accounts of receipts of '*pathakanika*' go a long way in finding out whether the income of the property which undoubtedly belongs to the institution has been properly received and appropriated? Suppose there is an income of Rs. 50,000 from immovable properties admittedly belonging to the math and instead of crediting the whole amount to the math, one can take it into his head to divide it into two parts and credit Rs. 15,000 towards '*pathakanika*' and Rs. 35,000 to the math to be used according to the usages of the institution. Therefore, the crediting of Rs. 15,000 towards '*pathakanika*' can be detected if they keep accounts of receipts of '*pathakanika*'. It appears that devices of the type are being actually adopted. Thus we can really find out whether the alleged contribution of some '*pathakanika*' belongs to the math or to the madathipati. Sir, if it is a kind of restriction upon his powers of disposal, the objection to this clause may be well-founded but so long as it is not a burden or a restriction upon his power of disposal, no objection can be taken to it."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The previous speaker has misunderstood me when I was referring to the clause 'in accordance with the customs and usages of the institution'. I wanted that this clause should not be connected with the question of accounts at all. There are two things mentioned in Section 55 introduced in this Clause. One is how to keep accounts and the other is how the amount is to be spent which is also laid down in that section. It is not as if this section allows the madathipati to use the amount as he likes. It

[Sri K. Bhashyam]

[13th August 1954]

says that he 'shall be entitled to spend the "*pathakanika*" in accordance with the customs and usages of the institution'. Therefore, I was misunderstood by my hon. Friend Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, when he said that I wanted to connect one thing with the other. Sir, the disposal of the '*pathakanika*' is also sought to be provided for in this section. I say, it is not correct to do so and it is not in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court."

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, both Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar and Mr. Bhashyam took objection to the provision relating to the keeping of accounts of receipts of '*pathakanika*'. Sir, it is necessary to see that the receipts of the properties of religious institutions do not at any time or at any stage get mixed up with the receipts from '*pathakanikas*', as they are intended for the purpose of the math and for which the madathipati has to account for. Again, '*pathakanika*' may form part of the assets of the math on the death of the trustee of the math. As observed by the Supreme Court, it will be in the interest of his successor; the math and his disciples to see that no portion of the receipts is frittered away or lost during the period of interregnum, that is between the death of the trustee and the assumption of charge by another, which usually happens. The discretionary right of the trustee to spend the '*pathakanika*' in accordance with the customs and usages of the math is not at all fettered or interfered with and it is left to his responsibility. But, at least in the interest of the trustee himself, we should know what amount of '*pathakanika*' he has got, so that he may regulate his expenditure. Therefore, it is necessary in the interests of both the trustee and the institution that he should keep accounts of receipts of '*pathakanika*'. Further, the Supreme Court did not say that it would be an unreasonable restriction on his powers in relation to the '*pathakanika*' if we ask him to maintain accounts of receipts. As pointed out by Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, whenever a doubt arises as to the purpose for which a particular gift was given and when we are not certain whether the gift was given as '*pathakanika*' or for any other purpose, it is better that we have accounts of these receipts so that we may know it for certain for which particular item a gift has been made. Therefore, I oppose this amendment."

4 p.m. * SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, the mere fact that a receipt is given will not prove that a gift is a '*pathakanika*' or not. It is a question of fact. Then power must be given to the Commissioner to enquire in each case whether it is a '*pathakanika*' or not. Have the Government given such powers to the Commissioner? Suppose a madathipati gives a receipt for '*pathakanika*'. How is this going to answer the wonderful case referred to by an hon. Member where a madathipati was said to have converted other gifts also into '*pathakanikas*'? Unless enquiries are made as to whether a gift was

13th August 1954] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

given as a '*pathakanika*,' or not, it is difficult to prove it. In each case, it is a question of fact. Mere arguments would lead to nothing. The Commissioner must be given the power to enquire whether the receipts represent '*pathakanikas*'. As a matter of fact, we must enquire the disciple who gave it, whether he gave it as a '*pathakanika*' or not. If, without these powers, the Commissioner goes acting on suspicions, etc., it will be a dangerous thing and it would be exhibiting tyranny which the Supreme Court wanted to prevent. This will not be a proper thing to do and the Commissioner should be given the necessary power to make enquiries. Such power, I think, has been given in the section regarding removal of hereditary and non-hereditary trustees. When this power is already there, why should we require receipts for '*pathakanikas*'? I do not think it will prevent any abuse on the part of the madathipati."

MR. CHAIRMAN :— "The question is—

'For section 55, the following shall be substituted :—

"The trustee of a math shall be entitled to spend the '*pathakanika*', that is to say, any gift of property made to him as the head of the math in accordance with the customs and usages of the institution."

The amendment was lost.

Clause 11 was put and carried.

Clauses 12, 13 and 14 were put and carried.

Clause 15.

MR. CHAIRMAN :— "The motion is—

'That Clause 15 do stand part of the Bill.'

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :— "Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is rather a difficult Section (Section 76) and I would like to take little time over it in spite of the fact that you, Mr. Chairman, are anxious to finish the whole thing. Sir, I may be speaking a little faster and I hope, Sir, you will put up with my shortcomings if there is anything. In two cases the Supreme Court have given their decision in regard to the question whether this contribution for the services rendered by the Government is a fee or not. We have to read these two cases to understand the whole position. So far as the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, was concerned, this question came up before the Supreme Court in the Shirur Math case. I think we had the clause 'in consideration of the services rendered by the Government' in the old Act of 1927 and in Section 76 of the Act

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [13th August 1954]

of 1951 there is a clause in respect of the services rendered by the Government.' But, in spite of this, let us see a little carefully what the Supreme Court says :

' Section 76 of the Madras Act speaks definitely of the contribution being levied in respect to the services rendered by the Government ; so far it has the appearance of fees.'

Then the Supreme Court judgment goes on to discuss the difference between a fee and a tax. So far as the State Government are concerned, they have no power to levy a tax. Only the Centre has got this power. But, so far as the levy of a fee is concerned, the Madras Legislature has got the power. The Supreme Court have set out the various considerations and said :

' These are undoubtedly some of the characteristics of a " tax " and the imposition bears a close analogy to income-tax. But the material fact which negatives the theory of fees in the present case (Section 76 of the 1951 Act) is that the money raised by levy of the contribution is not ear-marked or specified for defraying the expenses that the Government has to incur in performing the services. All the collections go to the Consolidated fund of the State and all the expenses have to be met not out of these collections but out of the general revenues by a proper method of appropriation as is done in the case of other Government expenses.'

Now, this is sought to be remedied, by the proposed new Section 81 (2) introduced under Clause 16 of the Bill. The mere fact that we change the procedure and create a Charitable Endowments Administration Fund instead of remitting the contributions into the Consolidated Fund of the State, does not make it conclusive. Even when the collections were credited entirely to the Consolidated Fund of the State, the Supreme Court have said :

' That in itself might not be conclusive, but in this case there is total absence of any co-relation between the expenses incurred by the Government and the amount raised by contribution under the provision of Section 76 and in these circumstances the theory of a return or counter-payment or *quid pro quo* cannot have any possible application in this case. In our opinion, therefore, the High Court was right in holding that the contribution levied under Section 76 is a tax and not a fee and consequently it was beyond the power of the legislature to enact this provision.'

Even though Section 76 of the Act of 1951 said that in consideration of the services rendered by the Government, the Government proposed to levy a contribution at such and such a rate, the Supreme Court remarked that the fact that these contributions were credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State was by itself not conclusive and said that in this case there was a total absence of any co-relation between the expenses and the amount raised by the contribution. They said so because the Supreme Court was apprised of the fact that there were forty lakhs of rupees as surplus and they therefore said that there was a total absence of any co-relation between the services rendered and the amount collected. It is this fact that has been made conclusive and not the fact whether these contributions were credited to the Consolidated

13th August 1954] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

Fund of the State and appropriated in budgets according to rules of appropriation. This, I submit, Sir, is the test that has to be applied so far as our legislation is concerned.

Now, what the Judicial Officers of the Government have advised the Government and what the Government have done is this. As regards the Orissa Act, the Supreme Court discussed the same question and decided that the contribution levied by Section 49 of the Orissa Act was to be regarded as a fee and not a tax. The Supreme Court said :

'The payment is demanded only for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Commissioner and his office which is the machinery set up for due administration of the affairs of the religious institution. The collections made are not merged in the general public revenue and are not appropriated in the manner laid down for appropriation of expenses for other public purposes.'

There are two elements in this but the conclusive thing is about the co-relation between the services rendered and the expenses incurred by the Government which has been made clear by the Supreme Court's judgment in the Shirur Math case. Applying these remarks of the Supreme Court in the Shirur Math case to the present Bill before the House, merely because it is laid down that in respect of the services rendered by the Government these religious institutions shall pay a contribution not exceeding five per centum of their income and that a separate Charitable Endowments Administration Fund is to be created, does not take the contribution out of the category of a tax. We have therefore to see that there is co-relation between the services rendered and the amount collected. The question now is, how is this to be achieved? It is only in order to help the Government that I have brought forward this amendment and not as a sort of criticism of the Government at all. My object is only to see that the contribution is levied according to law and that it is not questioned again in a Court of law. I therefore want to suggest that in the proposed sub-section (1) of Section 76, after the words 'such contribution' the following be substituted for the words 'not exceeding five per centum of its income as may be prescribed', namely, 'at such rate as may be prescribed by him in proportion to the services rendered to the institution'. This will be in addition to the general statement 'In respect of the services rendered by the Government and their officers with which this sub-section begins. It will not be a very difficult thing to work out the contribution in proportion to the services rendered. The Commissioner and his officers can always assess the contribution at the rate not exceeding 5 per centum of the income. There are some rules with regard to collection of fees which are applied in the case of services like inspection and checking of accounts, preparation of budgets, rendered by the Government to all institutions. These rules may also be applied in the case of levying contributions on all religious institutions generally. The Government may also charge additional fees for services rendered specially in cases of religious institutions which have been maladministered and which have

4-10
p.m.

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

[13th August 1954]

been found to be working not properly. The Government or the Commissioner can have powers to assess the value of services rendered in special circumstances. Sir, I want also to add the words 'not exceeding 5 per centum of its income' after the words 'at such rate as may be prescribed by him in proportion to the services rendered to the institution' given in my amendment. Section 76 (1) as amended will read thus :

'In respect of the services rendered by the Government and their officers and for defraying the expenses incurred on account of such services every religious institution shall, from the income derived by it, pay the Commissioner annually such contribution at such rate as may be prescribed by him in proportion to the services rendered to the institution not exceeding 5 per centum of its income.'

"I have also given another amendment that the rate of contribution shall be 3 per cent and not 5 per cent. In the other House an amendment was moved that it might be raised to 7½ per cent. Even with the 3 per cent contribution the Government have been able to accumulate a large surplus. It only shows that a contribution of 3 per centum is fairly good. If Section 76 is amended as suggested by me, there will not be any difficulty in working it out and we can also be free from any litigation.

"So, I move that :

'In the proposed new sub-section (1) of Section 76, after the words "such contribution" occurring in lines 5 and 6, add the words, "at such rate as may be prescribed by him in proportion to the services rendered to the institution not exceeding 5 per centum of its income".'

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to second the amendment. My hon. Friend, Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar has made it very clear that his object in moving the amendment is to help the Commissioner and his staff. Personally I should have objected even to the words 'in respect of the services rendered by the Government and their officers' and should have liked to put in the words 'in respect of the services rendered by the Commissioner and his staff'. The language adopted in this section is different from the language adopted in Section 69 of the old Act of 1927 introduced by the late Raja of Panagal. That section stated something to the following effect. 'Every religious institution shall pay annually to the Board for meeting the expenses of the Board . . .'. This section is very clear and specific. Anyhow, I do not want to press my views. I would urge upon the Government the desirability of passing Section 76 (1) after adding the words mentioned by my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar.

"Section 49 of the Orissa Public Trust Act which has been considered to be valid by the Supreme Court is analogous to Section 76 (1) introduced in Clause 15 of our Bill. I wish to state that this point should not be used as a ground for not accepting the amendment. It must be understood clearly that, though Section 49 of the Orissa Act suggests a flat rate of contribution,

13th August 1954] [Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai]

still the fact was that a separate fund was constituted on the very date that Act came into force and the collections made were not merged in the general public revenue. It was these two points that enabled the Supreme Court to come to a decision that Section 49 was valid. In the Madras appeal the Supreme Court held that the contribution levied under Section 76 was a tax and not a fee. All the collections made went to the Consolidated Fund of the State, all the expenses were to be met not out of these collections but out of the general revenues and lastly there was a total absence of any co-relation between the expenses incurred by the Government and the amount raised by contribution and consequently the Supreme Court held that it was beyond the power of the State Legislature to levy it. Now we are very anxious that the Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration should not be handicapped in the future on account of suits filed in the Supreme Court or High Court. Sections relating to taxation are always very strictly interpreted and we should see that they do not contain any point to which objection can be taken. According to the amendment suggested by the hon. Member Mr. K. Balasubramanya Ayyar the maximum leviable contribution will continue to remain as 5 per centum. That is also what is wanted by the Government. By accepting the amendment the Government can make it appear as though they have considered the matter and are levying a contribution in proportion to the services rendered. I have already mentioned yesterday that in the old Act of 1927 the late Raja of Panagal levied a fee of 3 per centum in respect of temples and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum in respect of maths. I know that a contribution of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum in respect of maths will not be enough now, in the altered circumstances. It may be necessary to raise the rate. The amendment suggested by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar does not prevent the Commissioner from fixing it at 3 per centum for maths and at 4 per centum for temples. I am glad that the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar has given up the idea of lessening the rate of contribution. I know, as a matter of fact, that the Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration was handicapped in the past for want of funds. The inspectorate must be very much strengthened. Funds are also required for effecting improvements in other directions also, if the Commissioner is expected to satisfactorily discharge his duties to the public. The amendment will not in any way handicap the Government because the maximum is that which has been required by the Government. Therefore I second the amendment.

“ While I support Sections 76 (1) and 76 (2) proposed in sub-clause (1) of Clause 15, I do not approve of Section 76 (5) proposed in sub-clause (2) of Clause 15. This Section 76 (5) reads as follows :—

“(5) Whenever there is any surplus after meeting all the charges referred to in the foregoing sub-section, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, acting

[Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai] [13th August 1954]

suo motu or on an application to make grants to poor and needy religious institutions for carrying out repairs and renovation subject to such rules as may be framed by Government in this regard.

4-20
P.M.

"This sub-section enables the Commissioner to make grants to poor and needy religious institutions. This was introduced during the discussion of the Bill in the other House at the last moment. The substance of this section was considered at the Joint Select Committee meeting and the Government then thought that the matter might lie over for the time being and might again be considered at the time when a comprehensive Bill was brought up. I am not against the view of the Commissioner or the Government and I am not lagging behind them in trying to help poor and needy religious institutions. Contributions are collected by the Government for a definite purpose. They are in the position of a trustee. Now, if they divert the funds for some other purpose, however laudable it may be, it will be contrary to the provisions of the trust and it will be something like the 'veli' (fence) coming and eating the 'payir' (crop). By introducing this sub-section, the Government are giving a handle to those who want to attack the section and they will go to the court and say, 'The Government are collecting more than they need. Therefore what they are levying is a tax and not a fee for services rendered'. There is still time to consider this matter. We are very anxious to see that this section is not taken to the court. I am sure that if this sub-section (5) is allowed to remain, it will be open to attack and perhaps successfully in the High Court. It is not as though the Government are afraid of anybody in the matter. But it has to be noted that the Government do not satisfy the reasons mentioned by the Supreme Court. I would earnestly request them to drop sub-section (5) as introduced by this clause and accept the amendment moved by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Amendment moved—

'In the proposed new sub-section (1) of Section 76, after the words "such contribution" occurring in lines 5 and 6, add the words "at such rate as may be prescribed by him in proportion to the services rendered to the institution not exceeding 5 per centum of its income".'

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Sir, this is a matter which relates to the imposition of a contribution upon the various institutions in respect of the services rendered by the Government. I am for it. We have to ensure the superintendence of these institutions so that they may function properly. I agree with that. But how to levy and collect the contribution is the question. If it is a question of tax, the Government have no power to levy it. If it is a question of fee, it must be something like a licence fee, that is, it must just meet the expenses. Therefore, Sir, even the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar may not be effective to protect the section from attack.

13th August 1954]

[Sri K. Bhashyam]

What I wish to point out is this. All the contributions are put together and consolidated into a fund and the whole expenses of the department are being met out of it. Suppose, a big temple spends its income properly, the Commissioner has no necessity to visit the temple. There is no inspection of the temple and no service is rendered to that institution. It is open to the head of such an institution to argue 'I am paying not for my institution but for services rendered to other institutions'. The Government might well say that the institution will have to pay like that. It is open to attack in that way. So, even after accepting the amendment, the section is open to attack. Let the Government be cautious in accepting the amendment."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மடங்களிடமிருந்தும், கோவில்களிடமிருந்தும், அவைகளின் பரிபாலனத்திற்காக வசூலிக்கப்பட்ட தொகை 3% ஐ fee அல்லது tax என்று சொல்லி செல்லுபடியாகாது என்று சப்ரீம் கோர்ட் சொன்னதன் காரணமாக இதை ஒரு fund-ஆகச் சர்க்கார் செய்ததை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். கோவில்களையும், மடங்களையும் சீர்திருத்தவேண்டியது நம் சர்க்காரின் பொறுப்பு. 3% வசூலித்தபோதே ரூபாய் 40 லட்சம் மீதம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் போது அதை ஏன் 5%-ஆக உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று நண்பர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ரூபாய் 40 லட்சம் மிச்சம் ஏற்பட்டால் சரியாக வேலை செய்யவில்லை யென்றுதான் அர்த்தம். சரியாக வேலை செய்தால் இந்த 5% -ம் போதாது. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் சீர்திருத்தத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Bhashyam himself has pointed out that the amendment brought forward by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar is open to question in a Court of law. Therefore, I suggest that the modest amendment brought forward by the Government itself may be accepted. The contribution to be collected from the various institutions cannot be fixed in proportion to the services rendered to the institution by the Government as it will not be practicable to assess how much the institution has derived from the officers and servants of the Board. Reference was made to the Orissa case which was taken on appeal to the Supreme Court. There, I think, a greater levy of contribution has been held valid by the Supreme Court. The object of this amendment can be better achieved if the rules to be framed under the Act are well framed. The Commissioner will also be given powers to reduce the rate of contribution or to remit any portion of the contribution as he may deem it necessary. Hence I do not think there is any need for this amendment at all. Therefore I oppose the amendment of the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.”

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“Sir, the point that is made by the Hon. Minister is that the services rendered to the institution cannot be evaluated in the case of each institution. I am not an administrator and therefore I do not know the details. Still, I can visualize and mention that there are some general services rendered to all institutions, namely, inspection of

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [13th August 1954]

the temples, scrutinising budgets, etc. Of course, auditing the accounts is a separate matter. So, some general evaluation can be made in respect of such services rendered to all institutions. Of course, there are some particular institutions which require to be administered with greater care and which involve frequent inspections and it may be that some special officers will have to be appointed at times. There may be institutions where acts of breach of trust or maladministration may be reported. They may require special services. Only an approximate evaluation is possible. We cannot evaluate the services on the basis of the salary of each individual. What the Supreme Court meant was that if there was any surplus after looking into all these things, it amounted to a tax. Unfortunately, the powers of the Central Legislature and the State Legislatures are in question. The word 'fee' is used here and the word 'tax' is used there. We have necessarily to find out whether the levy is a fee or a tax. Of course, I cannot accept the solution which the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar has suggested. In his Court it would probably have weighed with him—unfortunately he is no longer a Judge! But such an argument would not weigh with the Supreme Court. This is what the Supreme Court has observed: ' . . . in this case there is total absence of any co-relation between the expenses incurred by the Government and the amount raised by contribution under the provision of Section 76'. This is because some general rates are fixed and the amounts are collected without reference to any particular service."

4-30
p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' In the proposed new sub-section (1) of Section 76, after the words "such contribution" occurring in lines 5 and 6, add the words "at such rate as may be prescribed by him in proportion to the services rendered to the institution, not exceeding 5 per centum of its income" . . . "

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 15 was put and carried.

Clause 16.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The motion is—

' That Clause 16 do stand part of the Bill.' "

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely :—

' For the existing sub-clause (1) of section 82, substitute the following :—

" It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to levy and collect a contribution at the same rate as that prescribed in the previous sub-section for the period during which the Act

13th August 1954] [Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai]

from 1951 has been in force and to set off this against any claim for refund of the amount paid as contribution on the ground that the payment was illegal in pursuance of the decision of the Supreme Court."

"This is an amendment to Clause 16. The Government have provided in this clause for the validation of the contributions already made. The original Act, i.e., the impugned Act, came into force in 1951 and now we are bringing in a new Bill in 1954. From the year 1954 there will be provision for constituting a separate fund from these contributions to be administered by the Commissioner. The Commissioner will be the corporation sole. So, from the date on which the present amending Bill comes into force, there would be no merger of the amount raised by the Commissioner with the general revenues of the State. On the other hand, what was raised under the Act of 1951 has already been merged with the revenues of the State. No doubt, the Government are now proposing to give back that money to the fund but that will not render what was invalid as valid now. This tax was levied in pursuance of the provisions of that Act which has been held by the Supreme Court to be invalid. Our Legislature was not competent to pass that legislation. It was beyond its legislative competence to have passed that legislation. Therefore, the money collected under such a kind of legislation is illegal and now we cannot make it legal and valid. The powers of the Legislative Council have not been enhanced. The powers of the Council and the Assembly remain the same. Therefore, they cannot now validate what it was incompetent for them to do. There are only two ways by which we can validate it. We can do it if there is a procedural difficulty or if we are competent to pass that legislation giving retrospective effect to it. The provision contained in this clause does not come under any one of the categories. I am sorry, I have not brought that book, 'Commentary on the Constitution' where it is stated that a distinction has to be made between the case where the question of validity is raised on account of the incompetence of the Legislature and where the legislation is invalid on account of certain procedural difficulties. Therefore, where it is invalid for the reason that the Legislature itself was not competent, we cannot retrospectively legislate. Of course, I know the difficulty which would arise if that position is accepted. Therefore, it is only to enable the Government to get over the difficulty that I have moved this amendment. Sir, this Bill still gives the power of taxation to the Commissioner and there is nothing prohibiting the Commissioner to tax retrospectively for the period for which that old Act was in operation from 1951 to 1954.

"There is another section in that old Act which prevents the Commissioner from taxing with retrospective effect for more than three years. Fortunately that question does not arise at all and the tax has to be collected retrospectively, at the present rate which is the same rate as the old rate. Sir, if there is any claim,

[Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai] [13th August 1954]

it must come from two kinds of people. There are people who have paid the tax illegally and those who have not paid it. It is only to meet such cases where the people who have already paid it claim for refund, I have provided in my amendment for the Commissioner to set it off against the amount that is due in the succeeding years. Sir, it is more a question of adjustment to meet the legal requirements and nothing more. It does not touch the powers of the Government or cause any inconvenience to courts. Perhaps two clerks will have to be deputed for this work. Therefore, I have moved the amendment and I request the Government to accept it and obviate further difficulties."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" I second it, Sir. While doing so, I want to add one or two words to what has fallen from my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanaswamy Pillai. This Clause 16 introduced by the Government in this Bill cannot validate a thing which is beyond the competence of the Legislature to do and that is the difficulty. Therefore, the Government cannot achieve their purpose by merely making a provision in this clause. They cannot do it. What the legislature had done was held to be illegal by the Supreme Court and now the Government cannot make it legal. That is an impossible thing to do. Of course, the question of refund and administrative difficulties comes in and to meet such a contingency, my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanaswamy Pillai, has suggested, in his amendment, that the Government should set off any claim for refund against the amount due in the succeeding years. That will make the whole thing quite all right. If any difficulties are experienced, we can get over them as and when they arise.

" Now, Sir, I come to Section 82 (1) in Clause 16 which says :

' Contributions under Section 76 (1) and further sums under Section 76 (2) shall be payable with effect from the commencement of this Act. For the period from the commencement of this Act until the commencement of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954, the rate prescribed by the Government under Section 76 (1), or determined by the Commissioner under Section 76 (2), shall be deemed to be the rate prescribed or determined under Section 76 (1) or Section 76 (2), as the case may be, as amended by the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954, and contributions and further sums paid to the Government shall be deemed to be contributions and further sums, as the case may be, paid to the Commissioner under Section 76 (1) and Section 76 (2) as amended by the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954 ' (i.e., the present Bill).

The Government want to give retrospective effect. In other words, they want to push forward now what they had done in 1951, which has been declared illegal by the Supreme Court. It passes the comprehension of persons who have had some little legal training, how it is possible to validate a thing which is beyond the legislative competence of the Legislature. Therefore, I feel that this difficulty can only be obviated by accepting the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanaswamy Pillai."

13th August 1954]

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—“ Amendment moved—

For the existing sub-clause (1) of Section 82, substitute the following :—

“ It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to levy and collect a contribution at the same rate as that prescribed in the previous sub-section for the period during which the Act from 1951 has been in force and to set off this against any claim for refund of the amount paid as contribution on the ground that the payment was illegal in pursuance of the decision of the Supreme Court ”. ”

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the clause as it stands provides for another matter altogether and it is not intended merely for the purpose of validating the contributions already levied during the period prior to the passing of this Bill. The Government want to provide for cases where there is any liability standing against institutions in the form of contributions which they have not paid. Of course, Section 82 introduced in this clause is very obscure and it looks as if the Government have got power to do it. Therefore, I would like the Government to be more explicit and since it is a question of imposing a burden on the institution, this point should be made clear in this section. I hope this point will be taken into consideration by the Government. In this connexion, there is also another point to be considered by the Government, i.e., whether it is necessary or proper that they should rake up old matters and demand contributions which have not been so far collected under the old law. Of course, in the case of big temples having really large reserves, by all means let the Government collect them. But very often in many temples, the current expenditure swallows the current income altogether. Therefore, to say that they must pay arrears due in the previous years even by resorting to the attachment of the property of the temple, is not proper and just. I know two or three cases where the jewels of the God were attached for the purpose of collecting the contribution. The whole matter had to go to the Court. I would therefore like the Government to think about it twice before they levy contributions as regards arrears.” 4-54 p.m.

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, I do not think that the amendment proposed by the hon. Member, Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, is in any way an improvement on sub-section (1) of section 82 proposed by the Government in Clause 16 of this Bill. This amendment of the hon. Member will not help us to validate a past levy, if it is illegal, any more than the Government's draft amendment. The Supreme Court objected to the levy of contribution being based on the income and the collections being merged in the Consolidated Fund of the State. The levy is likely to be upheld now that we are doing away with the grounds of this objection. As regards the objection that the contribution partakes of the nature of a tax, we have now met it because the moneys are not to be merged in the Consolidated Fund

[Sri B. Parameswaran]

[13th August 1954]

of the State but are vested in the Commissioner. I am opposing the amendment brought in by hon. Member, Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, on the ground that the procedure suggested is cumbersome and will be difficult to work out in actual practice."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' For the existing sub-clause (1) of Section 82, substitute the following :—

" It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to levy and collect a contribution at the same rate as that prescribed in the previous sub-section for the period during which the Act from 1951 has been in force and to set off this against any claim for refund of the amount paid as contribution on the ground that the payment was illegal in pursuance of the decision of the Supreme Court ".

The amendment was lost.

Clause 16 was put and carried.

Clauses 17 to 20 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

' That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1954), as amended, be passed into law.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1954), as amended, be passed into law.' "

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I say that two amendments having been passed in this House, this Bill has made history and that it has to go back to the Legislative Assembly. I hope, Sir, that this will be repeated in regard to the other Bills also. I would appeal again to the Hon. Minister who introduced this Bill and the Government that they should get every provision of this Bill carefully examined by competent legal advisers and see that they do not offend the provisions of the Constitution so that there may not be further litigation and further decisions of the High Court and the Supreme Court that certain sections of this Bill, when passed into law, are *ultra vires* of the Constitution."

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that, for the first time, perhaps in the history of this Legislative Council the Opposition was able to press and win two amendments and this Bill is being sent to the

13th August 1954]

[Sri M. P. Govinda Menon]

other House. I hope similar incidents will be repeated here because we want to prove the usefulness of the Second Chamber as part of the Legislature of this State. On this ground, Sir, I am happy to associate myself with the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Dr. V. K. John.

“ Further, Mr. Chairman, I heartily second this Amending Bill. In spite of eloquent speeches and persuasive powers of my hon Friends, Sri K. Bhashyam and Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar—I have great respect for them—I am not convinced that the State as a State cannot interfere in the secular administration of the religious and charitable institutions in this country. Of course, as a secular State, we do not want to interfere in religious matters but, as far as the secular properties of these religious institutions are concerned, the State and a democratic body such as the Legislature of the State, as representing the religious denominations concerned, have a right to interfere and protect the properties of the concerned institutions. The Legislature must interfere for the sake of protecting the properties concerned because the persons in-charge of them are trustees and as trustees they are accountable to the people concerned and the denominational worshippers concerned whose representatives we claim to be. So, we are entitled to pass such a legislation. My only complaint is that the Government have brought forward a very small piece of legislation. Of course, this Bill is intended only to meet the criticisms levelled against the Act of 1951 by the High Court and the Supreme Court and it contemplates remedial measures only as far as these criticisms are concerned.

“ Sir, I would like to request the Government to bring forward a comprehensive legislation not only for the Hindu religious institutions but also for all the denominations concerned. All religious institutions whether they be Hindu, Muslim or Christian must be under the control of the State as far as their secular administration is concerned. The Government have promised during the proceedings of the Joint Select Committee on this Bill that they would appoint a Committee to go into the question of a comprehensive legislation for these religious and charitable institutions. I hope they will carry out their promise and a very good, able and expert Committee will be appointed to go into this subject.

“ Mr. Chairman, we are now occasionally faced with certain difficulties. This freedom of ours was won by the common people of the country under very able leadership but all of us are now bound by the Constitution which became law on the 26th January 1950. It is not as if I have no respect for the Constitution—I have taken my oath of fealty to the Constitution as a Member of this House—but, I am afraid that the lawyers were responsible for this Constitution. The lawyers, I submit, are always inclined to look back and not look into the future. They are always striving to find out precedents for all things and are always trying to go backwards and not in the forward direction. I am afraid that very great, important and progressive legislations are now being blocked

[Sri M. P. Govinda Menon]

[13th August 1954]

by certain Articles of the Constitution and I would like to warn the leaders of this country, as the ruling party is assured of a majority, that these problems relating to the Constitution should be tackled. In the name of Fundamental Rights great havoc is done in this country and nothing progressive could be done not only in regard to religious institutions but also in regard to land reform and other matters which affect the common man."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, on a point of order, may I submit that we are not now concerned with amending the Constitution."

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I submit that even this Amending Bill before the House has been necessitated because certain provisions of the Constitution stood in the way and on account of the powers conferred on the Courts by those provisions. I want to make clear to those who are interested that certain broad constitutional reforms are necessary. In England, the House of Commons is supreme and it is said that the House of Commons could do everything and anything in the world except making a man into a woman or a woman into a man. The Parliament of England has absolute power. As far as our Constitution is concerned, the lawyer leaders have framed it in such a way that there is an impediment or obstacle everywhere. Perhaps, by this time in 1956, I am afraid the Constitution of Legislatures will be a different one and I want to tell my Friend, the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, the Leader of the House, that Travancore-Cochin will be repeated in every State in this country and no party will have absolute power in any legislature. This is the time to amend the Constitution and the sooner it is done the better it will be. Otherwise, the Constitution will be broken by the people of this country as nothing good can be done according to this Constitution and it has no right to exist. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would like to warn the leaders to look into the future very seriously and see that the necessary changes are made in the Constitution."

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, if I rise to say a few words before the Bill is passed by this House, it is only to impress that the Members on this side of the House are not in any way lacking in faith when they pushed forward this Bill in all its stages in spite of the remarks of hon. Members opposite. It was unfortunate that the hon. Member, Sri G. Krishnamoorthi, remarked that the purpose of this Bill was to pull down the madathipatis in the estimation of the public. Far from it, Sir, I would like to assure him and his friends that the purpose of this Amending Bill and the purpose of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act as also the intention of the original framers of this legislation was to raise the madathipatis in the eyes of the public and also 'to reform the abodes of God on earth' using the words of the great Raja of Panagal who introduced this measure originally in this State. Sir, we are all religious-minded. Religion is ingrained

13th August 1954]

[Sri T. Purushotham]

in us. If a Bill of this kind has been brought forward, it is because we are anxious to reform, renovate and make the temples more attractive beaming with faith all round. It is in that spirit, my hon. Friend Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai said that whenever he visited maths he used to prostrate before madathipatis. We are all very anxious that madadhipatis should conduct themselves in such a way that they command public respect and that there should be no room for criticism. It is to ensure that code of public conduct on the part of these madathipatis that some amendments have been proposed in this Bill. The Hon. Minister in charge of this Bill has pointed out very clearly that this Bill has been necessitated by the decision of the Supreme Court, and that for administrative reasons this measure has to be passed urgently. I am glad that the Hon. Minister has assured us that a comprehensive Bill will be introduced as early as possible. I hope it will not take too long in coming and that the Government will introduce such a measure without delay and that they will take steps early to set up the necessary machinery for the purpose. The Act as it stands lays too much stress on the administration of temples and little on the protection of temples and their properties. It was for the purpose of creating the necessary machinery for the protection of temples and the properties I introduced a Bill in this House as hon. Members are aware. As all Bills introduced by non-officials share the same fate, I could not successfully pilot the Bill through and it had to be dropped for want of the Governor's assent. I agree with the hon. Members who spoke before me that temples form a national treasure and should be preserved. I would propose that, as a result of the application of the *cypres* doctrine, a fund should be created from out of the surplus funds of the richer temples for the preservation of artistic treasures in the smaller temples. Such a sort of socialistic endeavour in the administration of temples would go a long way to solve the problem of preservation of temple art and architecture. I am sorry I have to oppose the view expressed by Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai in this respect. I hope, when a consolidated measure is brought forward, all these aspects will be considered and that a central fund will be constituted for the richer temples to subsidize the smaller temples in the matter of their maintenance and preservation. With these words, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House, namely, that the Bill be read a third time and passed."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad we have come to the end of our troubles and there is a feeling of relief. The hon. Member Sri M. P. Govinda Menon has criticized the Constitution in a somewhat sarcastic way. He said that lawyers were responsible for the Constitution. I must point out to him, who is himself a lawyer, that he is doing injustice, by saying so, to the lawyers. I have pointed out on more than one occasion that it is not a fact that the lawyers are responsible for the substance of the various Articles in the Constitution and they are responsible only for the wording in the various Articles. Our country is a vast

[Sri K. Bhashyam]

[13th August 1954]

country containing numerous communities and various interests. When the Constitution was framed, a certain amount of reconciliation was found necessary between the conflicting interests of the various communities. Therefore, it is not the fault of the lawyer if the Constitution does not satisfy some people. Policies were laid down by the politicians and politicians while laying down the policies had to reconcile the interests of the various irreconcilable elements. Politicians could have said that the management of Hindu temples could be left to Hindus, the management of Muhammadan temples to Muslims and so on. But they were not allowed to do so. They were asked to prepare one Article to cover all cases. Therefore, a certain ambiguity has arisen. I only want to clear the blame laid at the doors of the lawyers. The lawyers engaged in the drafting of the Constitution did only their duty like any other lawyer who is instructed to do a particular thing by his client. They did so to the best of their ability. I would also like to say, in this connexion, that the blame should not be laid on the Fundamental Rights provided for in the Constitution. Even the Fundamental Rights came to be included because of the conflict of various interests. For example, certain communities wanted the right to profess, practise and propagate religion freely, and for that purpose, a separate Article under the Fundamental Rights was provided in the Constitution. These rights are also provided in the American Constitution and the people of that country have not found any difficulty in working the Constitution. Here also we can work our Constitution similarly. In the initial stages, there may be some difficulties but in the long run our Constitution will not be found wanting in anything. Already the Government of India are thinking of making some amendments in the light of experience gained.

“ In respect of these legislations, I should like to say that they may be brought forward before this House in the first instance and then taken up to the other House. We are supposed to be a House of Elders, and Members of this House are supposed to be a little more experienced, a little more wise and a little more serious-minded people. Hon. Members in the other House are impatient of delays, and want to get through their work quickly. Besides, the other House is composed of Members representing various interests and political parties. I would like to submit to the Leader of the House that, in all these matters, Bills may be introduced in this House in the first instance. It happened in the last session that we wanted to move a certain amendment to a Bill. The Government thought that the amendment suggested was a reasonable one. But they could not agree to it because they had to send the Bill again to the other House and there would be a lot of inconvenience in that connexion. Even our veteran leader Sri C. Rajagopalachari said the same thing. I submit to the Leader of the House that Bills like the one before the House may, in the first instance, be brought forward before this House so that the views and opinions of Members of this House are made known to hon. Members of the other House in advance before the Bills are finally passed.

13th August, 1954] [Sri K. Bhashyam]

"I feel very strongly that Government interference in religious matters is wrong. Government may say that there must be interference. But I ask, 'How far, and to what extent?' Their interference should not be for the purpose of pulling down the whole thing. Their interference should be for the purpose of enhancing the prestige of the institution. In a particular case what happened was this. Certain lands belonging to a math were leased out for 150 years and the lessees were not disturbed. The Commissioner of the Hindu Religious Endowments came in and said, 'Why do you keep these people for 100 or 150 years?' If you put the right to cultivate the lands in auction, you will get Rs. 200 more." The madathipathi said, "These people have been cultivating the lands for the last 100 or 150 years. Why do you disturb them?" But the Commissioner would not agree to it. Is that a change really to be made, I ask. In a certain place, there was a festival to carry the God along the streets. The Commissioner thought that instead of engaging persons to carry the idol, it would be cheaper to put it on a bullock cart and drag it. He thought it would be more efficient. He did so. There was protest from every side and the Commissioner agreed to retrace his steps. I am just pointing out that these are matters in which there is interference. Our present Commissioner is very considerate and I have read his speeches carefully. I am sure there would not be unnecessary interference. I therefore request the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon to be reserved in his remarks."

5 p.m.

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition on the advantage he took of the absence of some hon. Members on this side. He was able to get the advantage of a snap vote. I have to mention this because both the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon and the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition made reference to it.

"I have not come here to liquidate the temples and the religious and charitable institutions. I have come here to safeguard and protect the interests of the temples and those who are closely associated with those institutions. In the attempt of the Government to revive, preserve and maintain the prestige and glory of our ancient institutions, I request the unstinted co-operation of all hon. Members of this House and those whom they have the proud privilege of representing here. I am quite sure that the amendments that have been brought here will never endanger religion and will never retard the progress of the religious institutions. I am thankful to hon. Members for the manner in which they have offered their criticisms. Though we are not able to bring in a comprehensive legislation now, I can assure that the suggestions of hon. Members will be borne in mind when a comprehensive Bill is brought forth before the House. I once again thank hon. Members and you, Sir, for the indulgence shown to me."

[13th August 1954]

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1954), as amended, be passed into law.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

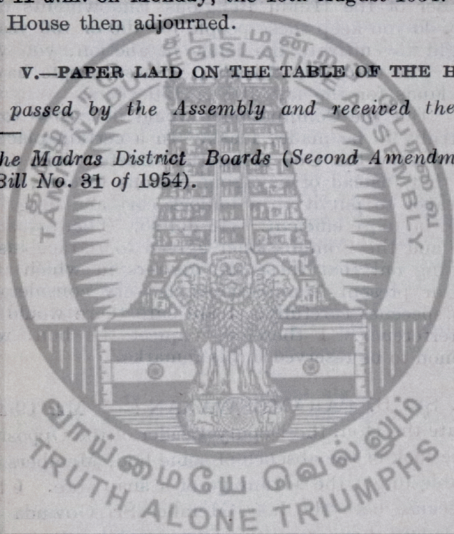
MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 16th August 1954."

The House then adjourned.

V.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

The Madras District Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1954).



APPENDIX I

[Vide answer to starred question No. 86 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th August 1954, page 343 supra.]

Name of the orphanage and its location.	Name of the institution.	Village.	Taluk.	Amount sanctioned.	Capital expenditure.	Remarks.
				RS.		
1 Dharmapuram Adhinam	Sri Thiagarajaswami	Thirukuvalai	Nagapattinam	1,500	..	..
Devasthanam Hindu	„ Rajan Kattalai	Tiruvarur	Tiruvarur	2,000	..	..
Orphanage, Vaithis-	„ Vaithinathaswami	Velur	Shiyali	12,000	..	..
waran Koil, Shiyali	„ Kambabareswarar	Thirubhuvanam	Kumbakonam	2,500	..	..
taluk, Tanjore.	„ Arunajateswarar	Thirupandal	Do.	2,500	..	..
	„ Amirthagideswarar	Thirukkadayar	Mayuram	2,000	..	..
	„ Sattanathar	Shiyali	Shiyali	2,500	..	..
			Total	25,000	..	..
2 The Hindu Orphanage	Sri Agneeswarar	Tirupugalur	Nannilam	1,000	..	..
Tiruvarur, Nagapatti-	„ Anandurajappan	Sithakkada	Mayuram	500	..	..
nam taluk, Tanjore	„ Vanjinathaswami	Seivattam	Nannilam	1,000	..	..
district.	„ Parimalarajanathar	Thiruvilander	Mayuram	1,000	..	..
	„ Sarandaraikataswami	Thillaiyal	Do.	200	..	..
	„ Bavaoushadeswarar	Tiruturaipundi	Tiruturaipundi	500	..	..
	„ Swarnapureeswarar	Sembanarkoil	Mayuram	200	..	..
	„ Yadhavanarayanaperu-	Kivalur	Nagapattinam	50	..	..
	mal,					
	„ Kayorahanaswami and	Nagapattinam	Do.	750	..	..
	Neelayathakshiamman.					
	„ Abivirtheeswarar	Abivirtheeswaram	Nannilam	10	..	..
	„ Veeratteswarar	Valuvur	Mayuram	500	..	..
	„ Naganathaswami	Tirukkalacheri	Do.	50	..	..
	„ Nithovinotheswarar	Sathanur	Do.	25	..	..
	„ Arulvannathar	Tirumanacheri	Do.	250	..	..
	„ Koneswarar	Kodavasal	Nannilam	100	..	..
	„ Thanthonneswarar	Pudukudi	Do.	15	..	..

Name of the orphanage and its location.	Name of the institution.	Village.	Taluk.	Amount sanctioned.	Capital expenditure.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				RS.		
2 The Hindu Orphanage, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam taluk, Tanjore district—cont.	Sri Margasahaswarar ..	Moovarur ..	Mayuram ..	250	..	..
	„ Subramaniswami ..	Perambur ..	Do. ..	500	..	..
	„ Agneswarar ..	Kappur ..	Do. ..	25	..	..
	„ Veerateswarar ..	Valuvar ..	Do. ..	1,000	..	..
	„ Soun Iararajaperumal ..	Nagapattinam ..	Nagapattinam ..	500	..	..
	„ Vedhanarayanaperumal ..	Kappur ..	Mayuram ..	25	..	..
	„ Sivaloganathaswamy ..	Tiruppangur ..	Shiyali ..	500	..	..
		Total ..		8,950	..	..
3 The Hindu Orphanage—Poor Home, Nachiarkoil, Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district,	Sri Srinivasaperumal ..	Nachiarkoil ..	Kumbakonam ..	2,000	..	..
	„ Kasi Math Religious Charities.	Tirupanandal ..	Do. ..	2,000	..	..
	„ Saranathaperumal ..	Tirucheraí ..	Do. ..	500	..	..
	„ Swaminathaswami ..	Swaminalai ..	Do. ..	1,000	..	..
		Total ..		5,500	..	..
4 The Hindu Orphanage, Tiruvanaikoi, Tiruchirappalli taluk and district.	Sri Sellandiamman ..	Marudur ..	Kulittalai ..	500	..	..
	„ Kalumalainathaswamy, etc., temples.	Jayankonda chota puram.	Udayarpalayam ..	350	..	..
	„ Vedanarayanaperumal ..	Thirunarayanapuram ..	Musiri ..	1,000	..	..
	„ Madharjuneswarar ..	Pettavoithalai ..	Tiruchirappalli ..	1,000	..	..
	„ Uthamarkoil ..	Bikshandarkoil ..	Lalgudi ..	1,000	..	..
	„ Vaithianathaswami ..	Thirumalaivadi ..	Udayarpalayam ..	250	..	..
	„ Thayumanaswami ..	Arasalur ..	Musiri ..	500	..	..
	„ Jothiswarar ..	* Thirumandurai ..	Perambalur ..	500	..	..
	„ Maruthandeswarar ..	* Perambakonam ..	Do. ..	500	..	..
	„ Ranganathaswami ..	Srirangam ..	Tiruchirappalli ..	500	..	..
	„ Valeswarar ..	Avilur ..	Musiri ..	400	..	..
	„ Pidari Sellandiamman.	Silaipillayarputhur ..	Do. ..	300	..	..
	„ Moolanathaswami ..	Poovalur ..	Lalgudi ..	250	..	..
		* Varadarajaperumal.				

,, Kalyanavenkataramana-swami.		Karur	..	..	Karur	..	500	..	..
,, Gopa akrishnaswami		Amoor	..	..	Musiri	..	200	..	..
,, Kailasanathar		Marudur	..	..	Latgudi	..	500	..	..
,, Thirukkanmaleswarar		Krishnarayapuram	..	..	Kulttalai	..	300	..	..
,, Pipilikewarar		Tiruverambur	..	..	Tiruchirappalli	..	250	..	..
,, Kaliyugavaradarajar		Kallankurichi	..	..	Udayarpalayam.	..	10,000	..	..
,, Kalatheeswarar, etc.		Garudamangalam	..	..	Latgudi	..	250	..	..
,, Sayarakshai and		Poovalur	..	..	Do.	..	250	..	..
Arthajama Kattalai attached to Sri Moolanathaswami.									
,, Jambukeswarar		Tiruvanaikoil	..	..	Tiruchirappalli	..	500	..	..
,, Mouna Math Kattalai attached to Sri Thayumanaswami.		Rock Fort	..	..	Do.	..	500	..	..
,, Subramaniaswami		Kumaravayalur	..	..	Do.	..	500	..	..
,, Analadeeswarar		Thottiam	..	..	Musiri	..	500	..	..
,, Mathuraikaliyannan		Do.	..	..	Do.	..	500	..	..
,, Raveeswarar		Amoor	..	..	Do.	..	300	..	..
,, Chandramouleeswarar		Musiri	..	..	Do.	..	200	..	..
,, Aparathashameswarar		Aduthurai	..	..	Perambalur	..	1,000	..	..
					Total	..	23,300	..	..
5 Sri Meenakshi Orphanage, Madurai.		Sri Gowmariamman	..	..	Veerapandy	..	200	..	..
		,, Soundararajaperumal	..	..	Vadamadurai	..	100	..	..
		,, Kaneswaramudayar	..	..	Veerapandy	..	200	..	..
		,, Kudalalagar	..	..	Madurai	..	300	..	..
6 Sri Dhandayuthapaniswami Devasthanam Orphanage, Palni, Madurai district.		Sri Kalahastheswarar	..	..	Dindigul	..	200	..	..
		,, Dandayuthapaniswami.	..	..	Palni	..	15,000	15,000	..
		,, Meenakshisundareswarar.	..	..	Madurai	..	7,500	..	..
					Total	..	38,500	..	..

Name of the orphanage and its location.	Name of the institution.	Village.	Taluk.	Amount sanctioned.	Capital expenditure.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				Rs. 200	Rs.	
7 The Hindu Orphanage, Srivilliputhur, Srivilliputhur taluk, Ram-nathapuram district.	Sri Vairavaswami	Vairavampatti	Tirupathur	25	..	..
	„ Mariamman	Sathur	Sathur	40	..	..
	„ Nachiar Devasthanam ..	Srivilliputhur	Srivilliputhur	2,000	..	..
	„ Mayuranathaswami ..	Pathavanallur- najakalayam	Do.	360	..	..
	„ Veetudayarkaliannan ..	Ariyakurichi	Sivaganga	200	..	..
			Total	2,625	..	..
8 Sri Senthilandavar Orphan- age, Tiruchendur, Tiru- chendur taluk, Tirunel- veli district.	Sri Kumaraswami	Ilanji	Tenkasi	100	..	..
	„ Kailasanathaswami ..	Kailasapuram and Sindupoondurai ..	Tirunelveli	150	..	..
	„ Poovanathaswami	Koilpatti	Koilpatti	100	..	..
	„ Subramaniaswami	Tiruchendur	Tiruchendur	5,000	..	..
	„ Kailasanathaswami ..	Ariyanayagapuram ..	Ambasamudram ..	100	..	..
	„ Ekandalinaswami	Kandeeswaram	Srivaikuntam	25	..	..
	„ Tirumalaikumaraswami.	Panpoli	Tenkasi	2,000	5,000	..
	„ Narambunathaswami ..	Tirupudaimarudur ..	Ambasamudram ..	100	..	..
	„ Ramalingaswami	Panukudi	Nanguneri	100	..	..
	„ Vilvanathaswami	Kidayam	Ambasamudram ..	100	..	..
	„ Kasinathaswami	Ambasamudram	Do.	1,000	..	..
	„ Subramaniaswami	Valliyoor	Nanguneri	25	..	..
	„ Krishnaswami	Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram ..	1,000	..	..
	„ Ammanathaswami	Cheraumahadevi	Do.	500	..	..
			Total	15,300	..	..

Name of the orphanage and its location.

Name of the temples that have been required to contribute.

(1)

(2)

Maintenance.

Capital expenditure.

(3)

(4)

RS.

RS.

9 The Madras City Devasthanams Hindu Orphanage.	Sri Chennamalleswarar and Chennakesavaperumal temples, Park Town, Madras ..	1,690	..
	„ Manalai Lakshmana Mudaliar Specific Endowments, Madras	1,680	..
	„ Vadapalani Andavar temple, Kodambakkam, Madras	500	..
	„ Ranganathaswami temple, Mulla Sahib Street, George Town, Madras	720	..
	„ Srinivasaperumal temple, Egmore, Madras	1,000	..
	„ Prasannavenkatesaperumal alias Byragi Madam, George Town, Madras	480	..
	„ Arunachal swarar, etc., temples, Pallappan Street, George Town, Madras	1,220	..
	„ Kapaleswarar temple, Mylapore, Madras	..	12,500
Total ..		7,280	12,500
Amount collected ..		6,020	12,500
10 Sri Sundareswarar Orphanage, Kovur, Chingleput district.	Is being maintained from the surplus funds of Sri Sundareswarar temple, Kovur, Sriperambudur taluk, Chingleput District—Sponsoring institution.	3,000	..
11 The Malabar Devasthanams Hindu Orphanage, Palghat.	Sri Vazhangada temple, Paral, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar District	50	200
	„ Thirumandhamkundu Bhagavathi temple, Angadipuram, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district.	250	1,000
	„ Kallekulangara, etc., temple, Akathethara, Palghat, Malabar district	..	2,050
	„ Thirupurikkal Bhagavathy temple, Vadakkanthara, Palghat, Malabar district	250	1,000
	„ Thirumittacode temple, Thirumittacode, Ponnani taluk, Malabar district	..	500
	„ Ayyapan Kavu temple, Cherplachery, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district	..	500
	„ Methrikil and Kizhuthrikovil temples, Mankatapallipuram, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district.	100	500
	„ Thirumullapalli temple, Karalmanna, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district	..	3,250
	„ Tirunelli, etc., temples, Kundalasseri, Palghat taluk, Malabar district	300	..
	„ Tiruvallathur temple, Thiruvallathur, Palghat Malabar, district	300	1,500
	„ Kodaramanna temple, Mannampatta, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district	..	500

Name of the orphanage and its location.

(1)

Name of the temples that have been required to contribute.

(2)

Maintenance.

(3)

Capital expenditure.

(4)

		Rs.	Rs.
11 The Malabar Hindu Orphanage, Palghat—cont.	Sri Pudukode temple, Pudukode, Palghat taluk, Malabar district	100	500
	„ Kizhakkethara Bhagavathi temple, Kuthanoor, Palghat taluk, Malabar district ..	300	..
	„ Thirpalamunda temple, Peringode, Palghat taluk, Malabar district	200	1,000
	„ Vailam Kunnu Bhagavathi temple, Kadambazhipuram, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar-district.	..	200
	„ Krishna temple, Guruvayur, Ponnani taluk, Malabar district	..	2,000
	„ Viswanatheswami temple, Kalpathi, Palghat taluk, Malabar district	45	..
	„ Randumoorthy temple, Irukkankode, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district	..	500
	„ Mangarai Amman temple, Etapalli, Palghat taluk, Malabar district	..	500
	„ Trippallavoor temple, Pallavoor, Palghat taluk, Malabar district	..	250
	„ Thimiri Siva temple, Thadikadavu, Chirakkal taluk, Malabar district	..	1,000
Total ..		1,895	16,950
Amount collected ..		500	5,272
12 Hindu Devasthanams Orphanage, Tiruvannamalai.	Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Sholinghur, North Arcot district	100	..
	„ Kolanjiapper temple, Manavalanallur, Vriddhachalam taluk, South Arcot district.	600	..
	„ Arunachaleswarar temple, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district	..	474
	Total ..	700	474
Amount collected ..		100	474
13 Hindu Ananthashram, Mangalore.	Sri Katil Durgarameswari temple, Kondimoola, Mangalore	500	..
	„ Ananthapadmasabha temple, Perdoor, Udupi taluk	900	..
	„ Anantheshwarar temple, Manjeshwar, South Kanara	1,000	..
	Total ..	2,400	..
Amount collected ..		1,000	..

13th August 1954]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 92 asked by Sri V. Guranandan Row at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th August 1954, page 345 supra.]

List of Annual Reports, a copy of which is sent to the Consul for United States of America at Madras.

- 1 Administration Report relating to the Government Electricity Department.
- 2 Administration Report of the Police.
- 3 Administration Report on Jails.
- 4 Civil and Criminal Courts Statistics.
- 5 Administration Report on Excise and Prohibition.
- 6 Administration Reports on Certified Schools and Vigilance Service and Borstal Schools.
- 7 Administration Reports on the Habitual Offenders Settlement in Aziznagar.
- 8 Public Instruction Report.
- 9 General Review on the Working of Local Boards in Madras State.
- 10 General Review on the Administration of District Municipalities.
- 11 Administration Report of the Agriculture Department.
- 12 Administration Report of the Forest Department.
- 13 Administration Report of the Harijan Welfare Department.
- 14 Report on the review of the working of Mines Act.
- 15 Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce.
- 16 Annual reports on the working of the following Acts :—
 - (a) Workmen's Compensation Act.
 - (b) Trade Unions Act.
 - (c) Payment of Wages Act.
 - (d) Factories Act.
 - (e) Industrial Disputes Act.
- 17 Administration Report relating to Stamps.
- 18 Report on the working of the Estates Land Act.
- 19 Administration Reports relating to the Taxation Acts.
- 20 Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue (Jamabandi).
- 21 Administration Report of the Registration Department.
- 22 State Administration Report.
- 23 Annual Report of the Madras Public Service Commission.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 117 asked by Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th August 1954, page 362 supra.]

Names of Collectors and District Heads posted to Tiruchirappalli district from the date of the introduction of the experiment and the period of their service in the district.

Period. (1)	Name. (2)	Languages known. (3)
<i>Collectors.</i>		
15th September 1947 to 8th July 1948	Sri V. V. Subramaniam, I.C.S.	Telugu and Tamil.
19th July 1948 to 11th March 1953	„ V. N. Rajan, I.C.S.	Not known.
11th March to 16th October 1950	„ T. J. Jacques, I.A.S.	Tamil and Malayalam.
16th October to 6th December 1950	„ J. Pare, I.C.S.	Tamil and Telugu.
25th January 1951 to 11th September 1952	„ Charles S. John, I.A.S.	Telugu and Kannada.
15th September 1952 to 23rd May 1953	„ N. S. Quraishi, I.A.S.	Tamil and Hindi.
12th June to 31st August 1953	„ N. Sankara Menon	Malayalam and Tamil.
31st August 1953 to date	„ N. S. Quraishi, I.A.S.	Tamil and Hindi.
<i>Personal Assistants to Collectors in-charge.</i>		
9th July to 19th July 1948	Sri S. Thayappa Thevar	Tamil.
6th December 1950 to 25th January 1951	„ A. M. Savarinathan, I.A.S.	Do.
11th September to 5th September 1952	„ Md. Azeullah Sheriff	Do.
24th May to 12th June 1953	„ M. Achuthan Nair	Do.
<i>Settlement Officers.</i>		
10th August to 10th October 1953	Sri M. S. Ram, I.A.S.	Tamil and Malayalam.
16th October 1953 to date	„ R. V. Raman, I.A.S.	Telugu and Tamil.
31st August 1949 to 31st March 1951	„ T. G. Narasingarao Naidu, Miscellaneous Settlement Officer	Tamil.
<i>Deputy Commissioner for Civil Supplies, (South) Tiruchirappalli.</i>		
14th April to 2nd May 1949	Sri A. Uthandaram Pillai	Tamil.
2nd May to 15th October 1949	„ Syed Abdus Subhan	Do.
15th October to 12th December 1949	„ K. Ghulam Mahmood	Do.
12th December 1949 to 31st August 1950	„ Charles S. John	Do.
1st September to 27th October 1950	„ A. R. Rajaratnam	Do.
28th October 1950 to 24th January 1951	„ Charles John	Do.
25th January to 4th October 1951	„ G. E. Muthirulandi	Do.
4th October 1951 to 16th June 1952	„ N. S. Quraishi	Do.

Commercial Tax Officers.

5th April 1948 to 25th May 1951	Sri Hasam Sheriff	Tamil and Urdu.
26th May 1951 to 20th April 1952	" M. Janardhana Shetty	Tamil, Kannada, Hindustani and Konkani.
21st April 1952 to 12th July 1953	" S. K. Balasubramaniam Pillai	Tamil and Malayalam.
13th July 1953 to date	" S. Rajagopalan	Tamil and Telugu.

District Judges.

13th September 1948 to 20th June 1948	Sri P. Ramalingam, I.C.S.	Telugu and Tamil.
21st June to 28th November 1948	" C. D. Thotaram Mudaliar	Tamil and Telugu.
22nd November 1948 to 9th August 1950	" P. T. Renu Nayar, I.C.S.	Tamil and Malayalam.
9th August to 25th November 1950	" P. Rangaswami Naidu	Not known (ex-employee of Pudukkottai State).
15th December 1950 to 22nd June 1953	" H. Anantanarayana Ayyar, I.C.S.	Telugu and Tamil.
22nd June to 30th December 1953	" N. D. Krishna Rao, I.C.S.	Tamil and Kannada.
11th January 1954 to date	" P. T. Rama Nayar, I.C.S.	Tamil and Malayalam.

Additional District Judges.

20th June 1949 to 8th August 1950	Sri P. Rangaswami Naidu	Not known (ex-employee of Pudukkottai State).
11th August to 31st October 1950	" B. C. Panthanathan	Tamil and Telugu.
8th November to 31st December 1950	" D. Adinarayana	Do.
13th August to 13th September 1951	" M. Venkatasubbiah	Do.
15th October 1951 to 31st May 1952	" B. R. Chakravarthi	Tamil and Malayalam.
17th November 1952 to date	" J. H. Barboza	Tamil.

Police Officers.

1st May 1948 to 8th November 1949	Sri E. L. Stracey, D.S.P.	Tamil.
9th November 1949 to 30th January 1950	Mr. J. L. Ronson, D.S.P.	Do.
31st January to 27th February 1950	Sri S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar, Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range (additional charge).	Do.
28th February to 30th April 1950	Mr. J. L. Ronson, D.S.P.	Do.
1st to 11th May 1950	Sri S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar, Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range (additional charge).	Do.
12th to 31st May 1950	" R. Draiswamy Ayyar	Do.
1st June 1950 to 11th March 1951	Mr. J. L. Ronson, D.S.P.	Do.
12th March 1951 to 31st January 1952	Sri Muhammad Sirajuddin, D.S.P.	Do.

[18th August 1954]

Period. (1)	Names. (2)	Languages known. (3)
<i>Police Officers—cont.</i>		
1st February to 25th August 1952	Sri A. Narayana Rai	Tamil.
26th August 1952 to 27th March 1953	" M. D. Ebenezer	Do.
28th March to 13th April 1953	" O. L. Burrell, Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range (additional charge).	Do.
14th April 1953 to date	Sri K. Viswanathan Nair	Do.
<i>PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.</i>		
<i>Executive Engineers (General).</i>		
22nd December 1944 to 17th December 1948	Sri K. Harihara Ayyar	Tamil.
17th December 1948 to 2nd June 1949	" S. V. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
2nd June to 14th August 1949	" K. Harihara Ayyar (additional charge)	Do.
14th August 1949 to 11th October 1952	" M. S. Balasubramania Ayyar	Do.
11th October 1952 to 30th July 1953	" D. Ramachandran	Do.
30th July 1953 to date	" D. Henry David	Has a working knowledge of Tamil.
5th March 1946 to 9th August 1948	" V. T. Abraham	Tamil.
9th to 26th August 1948	" U. S. Ramasundaram, Superintending Engineer (additional charge).	Do.
26th August 1948 to 8th July 1950	" T. S. Padmanabha Ayyar	Do.
8th July 1950 to 7th November 1952	" S. Balasubramaniam	Has a working knowledge of Tamil.
7th November 1952 to 23rd December 1953	" T. M. Govinda Menon	Tamil.
24th December 1953 to 4th January 1954	" V. Parthasarathi	Do.
4th January 1954 to date	" M. D. Doraiswami Pillai	Do.
<i>Electrical Engineers.</i>		
13th March 1947 to 28th July 1950	Sri V. K. Sethuraman	Tamil. *
29th July 1950 to 4th August 1951	" T. Ramaswamy	Do. *
5th to 26th August 1951	" V. Nagarajan, Assistant Engineer (additional charge)	Do. *
27th August 1951 to 1st August 1952	" A. V. Sivagnanam	Do. *
2nd August 1952 to date	" K. Srinivasaraghavan	Do. *
<i>Divisional Engineers (Highways).</i>		
Up to 22nd August 1948	Sri T. K. Arunachalam	Tamil.
22nd August 1948 to 6th January 1949	" M. Balasubramaniam	Do.

[13th August 1954]

<i>Period.</i> (1)	<i>Names.</i> (2)	<i>Languages known.</i> (3)
<i>District Agricultural Officers.</i>		
29th December 1947 to 11th May 1949	Sri K. Varadachari	Tamil.
20th May 1949 to 2nd February 1952	" T. S. Francis	Do.
3rd to 29th February 1952	" P. S. Athmarama Ayyar, Personal Assistant in-charge	Do.
1st March to 26th August 1952	" T. S. Francis	Do.
27th August to 30th November 1952	" J. H. S. Ponnayya	Do.
1st December 1952 to date	" K. H. Subramanya Ayyar	Do.
<i>District Veterinary Officers.</i>		
1st May to 1st July 1948	Sri V. Appu Rao	Tamil.
2nd July to 1st October 1948	" V. V. Venkataswala Ayyar	Do.
2nd October to 23rd December 1948	" S. Ramaniyayan	Do.
24th December 1948 to 18th September 1949	" V. Venkataswala	Do.
19th September to 20th November 1949	" H. R. Rangaswamy	Do.
21st November 1949 to 19th May 1952	" D. Nilakanta Ayyar	Do.
30th May to 31st June 1952	" C. R. Chamraj	Do.
4th June to 21st August 1952	" P. Satyendra Rao	Do.
22nd August to 11th September 1952	" V. Krishnaswamy	Do.
12th to 17th September 1952	<i>Vacant.</i>	
18th September to 12th October 1952	Sri C. R. Chamraj	Tamil.
13th October 1952 to date	" P. Satyendra Rao	Do.
<i>Assistant Director of Industries.</i>		
1st December 1951 to 3rd December 1953	Sri M. Rangaswamy, Assistant Director	Tamil.
4th December 1953 to date	" P. D. Krishnaiah, Assistant Director	Do.
25th June 1951 to date	" D. Srinivasan, Rural Industrialization Officer	Do.
<i>Officers of Co-operative Department.</i>		
18th July 1947 to 2nd December 1949	Sri S. Rajagopal, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies	Tamil.
3rd December 1949 to 31st May 1951	" A. Singaraju Pillai	Do.
29th September 1947 to 14th July 1950	" Arthur S. Natarajan, Special Development Officer	Do.
15th July 1950 to 31st May 1951	" Anantaraman, Special Development Officer	Do.
1st June 1951 to 24th April 1953	" A. Singaraju Pillai (Tiruchirappalli North)	Do.
25th April 1953 to date	" S. Nithyanandam (Tiruchirappalli North)	Do.
1st June 1951 to 30th November 1953 and 1st February 1954 to date	" M. Anantaraman (Tiruchirappalli South)	Do.
1st December 1953 to 31st January 1954	" B. Lakshmi Kantiah Mudaliar (Tiruchirappalli South)	Do.

Labour Officers.

12th August 1947 to 15th June 1949	.. ..	Sri D. K. Purushotham, District Labour Officer	.. ..	Tamil.
16th June to 30th December 1949	.. ..	" K. V. Parthaswathy, District Labour Officer	.. ..	Do.
31st December 1949 to 5th August 1952	.. ..	" C. R. Viswanathan, District Labour Officer	.. ..	Do.
6th August 1952 to 7th July 1953	.. ..	" K. Satyamurthy, District Labour Officer	.. ..	Do.
8th July 1953 to date	.. ..	" N. Husain Bava, District Labour Officer	.. ..	Do.

Officers of Factories Department.

24th July 1947 to 3rd May 1951	.. ..	Sri S. Pannanayakan, Inspector	.. ..	Tamil.
4th May 1951 to date	.. ..	" P. Perinayakan, Regional Inspector	.. ..	Do.

District Registrars.

1st May to 16th July 1948	.. ..	Sri V. Krishnaswami Ayyar	.. ..	Tamil
17th to 21st July 1948	.. ..	" R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Joint Sub-Registrar-in-charge	.. ..	Do.
22nd July 1948 to 8th October 1952	.. ..	" K. Sunilashwami Thayar	.. ..	Do.
9th October 1952 to 8th June 1953	.. ..	" S. Chellappa Gounder	.. ..	Do.
9th June to 17th September 1953	.. ..	" S. Bhuvavahan, Joint Sub-Registrar-in-charge	.. ..	Do.
10th June to 14th October 1953	.. ..	" S. Krishnaswami Chettiar	.. ..	Do.
18th September to 14th October 1953	.. ..	" Chellappa Gounder	.. ..	Do.
15th and 16th October 1953	.. ..	" S. Bhuvavarahan, Joint Sub-Registrar-in-charge	.. ..	Do.
17th October 1953 to date	.. ..	" S. Alagiriswami Chettiar	.. ..	Do.

Assistant Commissioners, Hindu Religious Endowments.

29th February 1948 to 10th January 1950	.. ..	Sri K. S. Somasundara Desigar, Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.	.. ..	Tamil.
18th January 1950 to date	.. ..	" A. Sakkarai	.. ..	Do.

District Inspector of Local Fund Accounts.

1st May to 11th June 1948	.. ..	Sri S. S. Subramanya Ayyar	.. ..	Tamil.
12th June 1948 to 5th February 1951 and 6th April 1951 to 30th April 1952.	.. ..	" A. V. Sabes Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
6th February to 5th April 1951	.. ..	" Gururajachar	.. ..	Do.
1st May 1952 to date	.. ..	" B. A. Bhaskaran	.. ..	Do.

District Panchayat Officers.

1st May to 13th October 1948	.. ..	Sri S. Palaniswamy, District Panchayat Officer	.. ..	Tamil.
14th October 1948 to 16th May 1949	.. ..	" C. P. Subramaniam	.. ..	Do.
1st June to 30th September 1949	.. ..	" A. P. Jayaraman	.. ..	Do.

Period. (1)	Names. (2)	Languages known. (3)
<i>District Panchayat Officers—cont.</i>		
17th May to 30th September 1949	Sri C. P. Subramaniam, District Election Officer	Tamil.
1st October 1949 to 7th April 1951	" C. P. Subramaniam, District Panchayat Officer	Do.
7th April 1951 to 30th September 1953	" A. Ramachandran, District Panchayat Officer	Do.
1st October 1953 to 6th January 1954	" S. Subramaniam, District Panchayat Officer-in-charge	Do.
6th January 1954 to date	" S. K. Immanuel	Do.
5th April 1951 to 12th February and 13th February 1954 to date.	" S. Subramaniam, Additional District Panchayat Officer and District Election Officer.	Do.
13th February 1954 to date	" S. K. Immanuel, Additional District Panchayat Officer-in-charge.	Do.
<i>Assistant Marketing Officers.</i>		
1st June 1943 to 7th February 1951	Sri A. Mohamed Ali	Tamil.
8th February to 4th April 1951	" N. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
5th April 1951 to date	" K. Narayanan Nair	Do.
<i>Assistant Agricultural Engineers (Inspection).</i>		
7th June to 17th October 1951	Sri P. K. Radhakanth	Tamil.
18th October 1951 to date	" C. R. Subramaniam	Do.
<i>Superintendents, Sugarcane Liaison Farm, Kulittalai.</i>		
15th March to 31st May 1953	Sri S. Ramaswami	Tamil.
22nd June to 11th September 1953	" E. Jagannatha Rao	Do.
12th September 1953 to date	" S. Ramaswami	Do.
<i>District Survey Officers, Tiruchirappalli.</i>		
29th January 1948 to 6th January 1949	Sri D. Arogiyaswami Pillai	Tamil.
6th January 1949 to 25th August 1951	" T. S. Thiagaraja Pillai	Do.
25th August 1951 till abolition	" T. Rangarajan	Do.
<i>Assistant Entomologists.</i>		
1948 to 16th October 1952	Sri K. Brahmachari	Tamil.
17th October 1952 to May 1953	" K. R. Nagarajan	Do.
May to 30th September 1953 (post abolished)	" M. S. Kailasam	Do.
<i>District Forest Officers, Tiruchirappalli Division.</i>		
1st March 1950 to 5th January 1952	Sri P. Venkataramani, I.F.S.	Tamil.
6th January 1952 to 11th October 1953	" K. V. Banuchandra Pai	Do.
12th October 1953 to 19th February 1954	" F. B. Kundess	Do.
20th February 1954 to date	" V. Govinda Menon	Do.

13th August 1954]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 120 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th August 1954, page 365 supra.]

The cadre of District Health Officers was created in 1922, while the posts of Municipal Health Officers were created in 1924. The circumstances which led to the creation of the above posts are as follows:—

(1) Prior to 1922, the preventive staff employed for public health purposes was found inadequate and unsatisfactory.

(2) The cholera parties, each of which consisted of an Assistant Surgeon and ten sanitary inspectors, had their headquarters in Madras and were sent out to the districts on the requisition of Presidents of District Boards; owing to delay on the part of the officers responsible for the registration of vital statistics in making prompt reports of outbreaks of cholera and the time required for the transfer of a party from one district to another, the preventive staff almost invariably arrived at the seat of an epidemic only after it had become widespread. Little real preventive work was possible in the circumstances, and the amount spent on travelling allowances was very large.

(3) Under the system in force, also very little effective control could be maintained over the work of the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. The ranges under the jurisdiction of Assistant Directors of Public Health were unwieldy, and a very considerable portion of their time was spent in the routine inspection of municipalities. The wastage involved in the maintenance of a separate trained staff for dealing with each epidemic disease was enormous. Moreover, this wastage was shown to be to a large extent avoidable for the periods of maximum incidence of the chief epidemic diseases were seldom simultaneous.

(4) In addition there was no authority in the district to co-ordinate the work of the various sanitary staffs employed. The Collector was responsible for plague, the cholera parties were controlled by the Director of Public Health, while vaccination was under the management of local bodies. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer was the recognized sanitary adviser for local bodies, but his time was so fully occupied with headquarter hospital work that it was impossible for him adequately to supervise or co-ordinate sanitary work in the district. Nor could he in the absence of any statutory powers exercise any effective control over the staff maintained by the local bodies.

[13th August 1954]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 139 asked by Sri M. Ethirajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th August 1954, page 375 supra.]

Name of management.	Years.	Number of teachers who applied for the inclusion of their namrs in the panel for Headmasters.	How many of them were included in the panel.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
South Arcot District Board.	1949-50	No applications were called for. The L.T. Assistants in service were considered for inclusion in the panel.	No panel was constituted.
	1950-51	Do.	Three included in the panel from those already in service.
	1951-52	Do.	Two repeated from previous year's panel.
	1952-53	Do.	Four from those already in service plus two repeated from previous year's panel.
Municipal Council, Villupuram.	1949-50	Do.	Four repeated from previous year's panel.
	1950-51	Do.	Three repeated from previous year's panel.
	1951-52	Do.	Do.
	1952-53	Do.	One repeated from previous year's panel.
			The other two names were removed from the panels as they had not put in ten years of service.
Municipal Cuddalore.	1949-50	Do.	Three repeated from previous year's panel.
	1950-51	Forty-six applications were received from outsiders.	The three names included in the previous year's panel were deleted as two were found wanting in efficiency and the third was already a Headmaster.
	1951-52	No applications were called for.	Three outsiders were included in the panel.
	1952-53	Do.	Two repeated from previous year's panel.
			Do.

*Schools under district boards.**Officers empowered to include teachers in the panel.*

(1)

(2)

Boys' Schools The President or Special Officer, District Board, as the case may be, the Divisional Inspector of Schools and the District Educational Officer.

Girls' Schools The President or Special Officer, as the case may be, and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

Schools under Municipal Councils.

Boys' Schools Appointment Committee of the Municipal Council concerned, the Divisional Inspector of Schools and the District Educational Officer.

Girls' Schools Appointment Committee of the Municipal Council concerned and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

13th August 1954]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 11 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th August 1954, page 378 supra.]

Recommendations to prevent future outbreaks.—In view of the epidemiology of the present outbreak which has revealed that missed cases and cases during the infectious period of cholera are likely to be admitted into the hospital for various diseases, vigilance and care should be exercised in excluding such admissions especially at the time of prevalence of cholera in the City. The following recommendations are made to prevent, as far as possible, such admissions and to minimize cross-infections likely to result therefrom :—

(1) Prompt exchange of epidemiological information regarding cholera prevalence between the Health Officer, Corporation of Madras, and all the State hospitals in the City; daily reports of cholera incidence giving the localities infected from the Health Officer, Corporation, should be sent to the Dean of General Hospital, and Superintendents of all State hospitals and similar reports, if any, of cases occurring in hospitals should be sent to the Health Officer. As the City hospitals draw their admissions from area outside the City, it is also necessary that such periodic reports—at least weekly reports—should be sent by the District Health Officer, Chingleput, to the Superintendents of hospitals, giving a list of infected villages around Madras City.

(2) (a) Medical Officers in charge of admission at the out-patient department should treat with suspicion every case of diarrhoea, dysentery, or gastro-enteritis or even enteric fever cases with diarrhoea, seeking admission at the time that cholera is being reported from the City and these cases should not be admitted but sent over to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for isolation and observation.

(b) Every case of death in the hospital, when cholera prevails in the City, should be carefully investigated for a possible “missed case” of cholera or death due to super-imposed infection of cholera.

(3) Periodical examination of water-supply to the hospital should be carried out by the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy. It is suggested that as a routine this should be a quarterly examination. This examination may be carried out for the water supplies of all the State hospitals. When an epidemic of cholera prevails in the City, the examinations should be more frequent—once a month—to keep a constant check on the quality of the water supplied to the wards. The recommendations made by the King Institute of Preventive Medicine in its report should be immediately carried out.

(4) Bacteriological examination of milk samples once a month as done at present should be continued. Surprise checks of the quality of milk, after ‘boiling’ and during distribution, should

[13th August 1954]

be carried out by sampling and bacteriological examination frequently and careful supervision should be exercised over the sterilization by "current steam" of the milk cans used for milking on the hospital premises.

(5) Close supervision over the storage, preparation, cooking and distribution of food in the hospital kitchens should be exercised. Every case of absenteeism among cooks and servers, due to sickness should be promptly checked up, and every food handler showing any symptoms of diarrhoea or dysentery or gastro-enteritis should be excluded from the kitchen. Similar exclusion of the ward nursing and toti staff under similar conditions should be enforced.

(6) Bed pan and urine bottle cleansing and disinfection, as at present carried out in the lavatories attached to the wards, requires to be improved. Bed pan contents should be emptied not into toilet seats of the lavatories but into regular shoots constructed for the purpose leading to underground sewers or through selected manholes. The bed pans are at present flushed out and cleaned in a separate basin under a jet of cold water and treated with 'cresol' prior to re-use. There must be installed devices for treating them with "current steam" or "live steam" in "steam cabinets" in convenient locations close to the wards. As steam is available from the 'laundry boiler', it should be possible to pipe it to the locations selected and "steam cabinets" installed for the purpose of sterilizing bed pans and urine bottles. In view of the importance of the infected bed pans and the urine bottle in the spread of infections in the wards, urgent action in this regard is called for. Till this is provided, the following device may be adopted. The bed pans and urine bottles should be kept immersed in strong disinfectant solution like izal or cresol after preliminary cleansing and douching, for half an hour.

(7) The ward boys and totis, ayahs, etc., menial ward staff should be trained in personal hygiene, by demonstrations and constant check over their handling of infected discharges, exercised.

(8) As the hospital premises is a miniature town with regard to its sanitation, environmental hygiene problems, the Committee considers it essential that a Sanitary Inspector with a mobile squad of one maistri and six totis exclusively for supervision of the sanitation of the premises to work under the administrative control of the Dean and technical directions of the Professor of Hygiene, Madras Medical College, should be appointed. It is recommended that a similar provision may be made for other State City hospitals.

(9) Twice a day, removal of garbage and refuse from the hospital premises should be arranged for. Dust bins with proper tight fitting cover should replace the ones found broken and worn out.

(10) Periodical cleaning of the sump-well and overhead tank and disinfection with chlorine, and constant supervision and prevention of possible sources of contamination and of pollution of the water-supply on the premises, should be enforced.

13th August 1954]

(11) In case of prevalence of cholera in and around Madras City, all medical officers of the hospitals should be alerted with a view to exercise the necessary vigilance in detecting "missed cases," if any, and ensure their immediate isolation. As is well known in the experience of all hospitals, overcrowding is the most important single cause for the spread of cross-infections in all hospitals. Under our conditions, very few studies have been made to determine the extent to which such infections occur in hospitals and the means by which they occur and the methods of prevention that should be adopted. Research in this direction is urgently called for and should be instituted. Restriction of admission of visitors should be enforced by issue of passes to every patient admitted, to enable two visitors to visit him daily during the visiting hours.

From the experience of this outbreak in General Hospital, the incidence of cholera that occurred simultaneously in the other City hospitals reviewed above, and the epidemiology of the outbreak of cholera in General Hospital in the year 1928 which was investigated by a Committee consisting of Lieut. Col. Skinner, Lieut. Col. King and Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar, it is clear that, in the final analysis, close vigilance on the part of the hospital medical officers is the only effective measure in preventing importation of infection from the different localities of the City even though tightening up of the hygiene of the hospital and prevention of overcrowding in the hospital will, to a great extent, minimize the chances of spread by cross-infection inside the hospital premises.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 12 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th August 1954, page 378 supra].

List of schools where Book-Binding and Printing technology have been introduced as vocational subjects.

Serial number and district.	Name of the school (boys).	Subject.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Madras	Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettiar High School, Purasawalkam ..	Book-Binding.
2 Do.	Chintadripet High School, Madras ..	Printing and Book-Binding.
3 Do.	Muthialpet High School, Madras ..	Book-Binding.
4 Chingleput ..	Goudie High School, Tiruvallur ..	Do.
5 Do.	Corly High School, Tambaram ..	Do.
6 South Arcot ..	R.C. Town High School, Annamalaiagar ..	Do.
7 Tanjore East ..	Findlay High School, Mannargudi ..	Do.
8 Do.	C.S.I. High School, Nagapattinam ..	Do.
9 Do.	National High School, Mannargudi ..	Do.
10 Do.	National High School, Nagapattinam ..	Do.
11 Do.	National High School, Nagore ..	Do.
12 Tanjore West ..	Little Flower High School, Kumbakonam.	Do.

[13th August 1954]

<i>Serial number and district.</i>	<i>Name of the school (boys).</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
13 Tanjore West ..	Board High School, Rajamadam ..	Book-Binding.
14 Do. ..	Banadurai High School, Kumbakonam.	Do.
Do. ..	St. Peter's High School Tanjore ..	Do.
16 Madurai ..	Pasumalai Training School, Pasumalai.	Do.
17 Do. ..	St. Mary's High School, Madurai ..	Do.
18 Ramanathapuram	S.H.N.E. High School, Sathur ..	Do.
19 Do. ..	O.V.C. High School, Manamadurai.	Do.
20 Do. ..	C.M.S. High School, Srivilliputhur.	Do.
21 Do. ..	Government Hameedia High School, Keelakarai ..	Paper work
22 Do. ..	St. Stanislaus Training School, Sathur ..	Book-Binding.
23 Tirunelveli East ..	Caldwell High School, Tuticorin ..	Do.
24 Do. ..	Ambrose High School, Megnana-puram ..	Do.
25 Do. ..	Margoschis High School, Nazareth.	Do.
26 Do. ..	C.C.M. High School, Idayangudi.	Do.
27 Do. ..	Concordia High School, Sawyer-puram ..	Do.
28 Do. ..	Kumaraguruparaswamigal Boys High School, Srivalkuntam ..	Do.
29 Do. ..	Pope Memorial High School, Sawyerpuram ..	Do.
30 Do. ..	T. D. T. A. R. M. P. Pulamadan Chettiar National High School, Sattangulam. ..	Do.
31 Tirunelveli West ..	M.D.T. Hindu College School, Tirunelveli ..	Do.
32 Do. ..	St. Xavier's College School, Palamcottah ..	Do.
33 Do. ..	W.T. High School, Nallur ..	Do.
34 Do. ..	Schaffer High School, Tirunelveli.	Do.
35 Salem ..	Board High School, Dharmapuri ..	Do.
36 Do. ..	Municipal High School, Salem ..	Do.
37 Do. ..	Little Flower High School, Salem.	Do.
38 Do. ..	Municipal Secondary School, Gugai.	Do.
39 Do. ..	Board High School, Thammampatti.	Do.
40 Do. ..	H.K. High School, Velur ..	Do.
41 Coimbatore ..	Union High School, Coimbatore ..	Do.
42 Do. ..	Board High School, Udumalpet ..	Do.
43 Malabar North ..	M.M. High School, Tellicherry ..	Do.
44 Do. ..	Moothedath High School, Taliparamba ..	Do.
45 Central Malabar ..	Malabar Christian College High School, Kozhikode ..	Do.
46 Do. ..	Rajah's High School, Kottakkal ..	Do.
47 Tiruchirappalli ..	Sri Brahmadambal High School, Pudukkottai ..	Do.

APPENDIX VIII.

(Vide answer to unstarred question No. 13 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th August 1954, page 379 supra.)

Statement showing the list of sanctioned works which were ordered to be suspended or cancelled during 1953 together with the cost and stage of progress of each work and the reasons for suspending or cancelling them.

Serial number and district.	Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Stage of progress.	Reasons for suspending or cancelling the work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.		
<i>I. Irrigation Projects.</i>				
1 Chingleput ..	Improvements to Ottiyambakkam tank (Saidapet taluk).	14,000	Work started and cement purchased.	Work has been suspended as a temporary measure as the ryots of Madura-pakkam and Mulacheri villages objected to the proposal on the ground that the improvements like raising the F.T.L. of the tank would cause the submersion of their village sites, etc.
<i>II. Road Works.</i>				
2 Ramanathapuram ..	Forming Sakkottai-Mitravayal road (Tirupathur taluk).	22,000	Road formation completed. Gravel spreading, etc., items remain to be done. Earth work for completing the formation is also to be done in some places.	These works which were sanctioned for relief of unemployment were ordered to be stopped by the Collector as conditions had improved and as there was no need for any distress relief work.
3 Do. ..	Forming Sayalgudi to Sikkal road (Mudukulathur taluk).	28,000	2½ furlongs are yet to be formed.	
4 Do. ..	Forming Thomabakulam to Guhan-parai road (Sathur taluk).	60,200	1 mile 1 furlong alone remain to be formed out of 9 miles 2 furlongs. Land Acquisition proceedings are to be taken up.	

[28th August 1954]

Serial number and district. (1)	Name of work. (2)	Estimated cost. (3) Rs.	Stage of progress. (4)	Reasons for suspending or cancelling the work. (5)
<i>III. Building Works.</i>				
5 Madurai	Construction of Nurses' Quarters in the Government Hospital, Periyakulam.	18,000	Work not started - -	Work ordered to be deferred in view of financial stringency and the policy of Government to cut down expenditure.
6 Tirunelveli ..	Constructing a building for an Industrial school at Tuticorin.	2,15,000	Work not started - -	Work suspended in view of the difficult financial position.
7 Madras	Constructing additional buildings for the Law College, Madras.	4,50,000	Work not commenced - -	Work ordered to be kept in abeyance in view of the then impending formation of the Andhra State and the large expenditure involved.
8 Madras	Construction of buildings for Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory.	5,24,000	Work not commenced - -	Work ordered to be deferred due to change of site and pending a decision on the question of site or provision of alternative accommodation.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

13th August 1954]

APPENDIX IX.

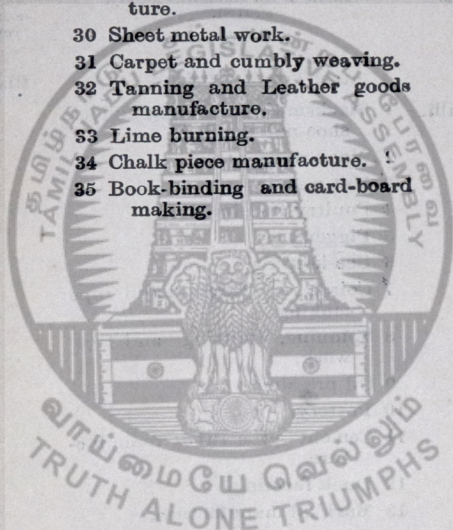
[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 14 asked by Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th August 1954, page 379 supra.]

The details of Cottage Industries which have been newly started and revived since the beginning of the official year 1953-54 are as follows :—

Name of the district.	Name of the industries newly started.	Names of industries revived.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Malabar.	Steel Trunk Works.	Blacksmithy.
Tiruchirappalli.	1 Blacksmithy including bullock shoe-nail making. 2 Wood work. 3 Mat weaving. 4 Poultry farming. 5 Piggery. 6 Bee-keeping. 7 Coir fibre extraction and rope making. 8 Spinning, knitting and lace work. 9 Oil pressing. 10 Pottery. 11 Cement pipe tubes manufacture. 12 Duck farming. 13 Markkal manufacture. 14 Tiles manufacture. 15 Bleaching and dyeing. 16 Aerated water manufacture. 17 Glass bangles making. 18 Tin containers. 19 Carpentry. 20 Bell metal work. 21 Stone cutting. 22 Khadi weaving. 23 Biscuits manufacture. 24 Wool clipping and grading. 25 Bed sheets, towels and mosquito net manufacture.	

[13th August 1954]

Name of the district.	Name of the industries newly started.	Names of industries revived.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Tiruchirappalli —cont.	26 Palmyra fibre and leaf products.	
	27 Khandsari sugar manufacture.	
	28 Lock manufacture.	
	29 Ready made cloth manufacture.	
	30 Sheet metal work.	
	31 Carpet and cumbly weaving.	
	32 Tanning and Leather goods manufacture.	
	33 Lime burning.	
	34 Chalk piece manufacture.	
	35 Book-binding and card-board making.	



8